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(INCORPORATED)

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No. 52.

July Fourth Plans

During the war the customary expenditure of money for July Fourth celebrations was greatly cut down. It was obvious that all the gunpowder that could be produced was needed to discharge at the country's foes. This year that use for explosives has passed. The same crowd that always spent millions in fire works and noise, will be wishing to blow out again. Sensible people in Berea are hoping that the desire for just that kind of a racket has been somewhat modified by the experience of war. Except for those rightfully exempted from service, patriotic young men should have heard all the banging they want in France and at the camps.

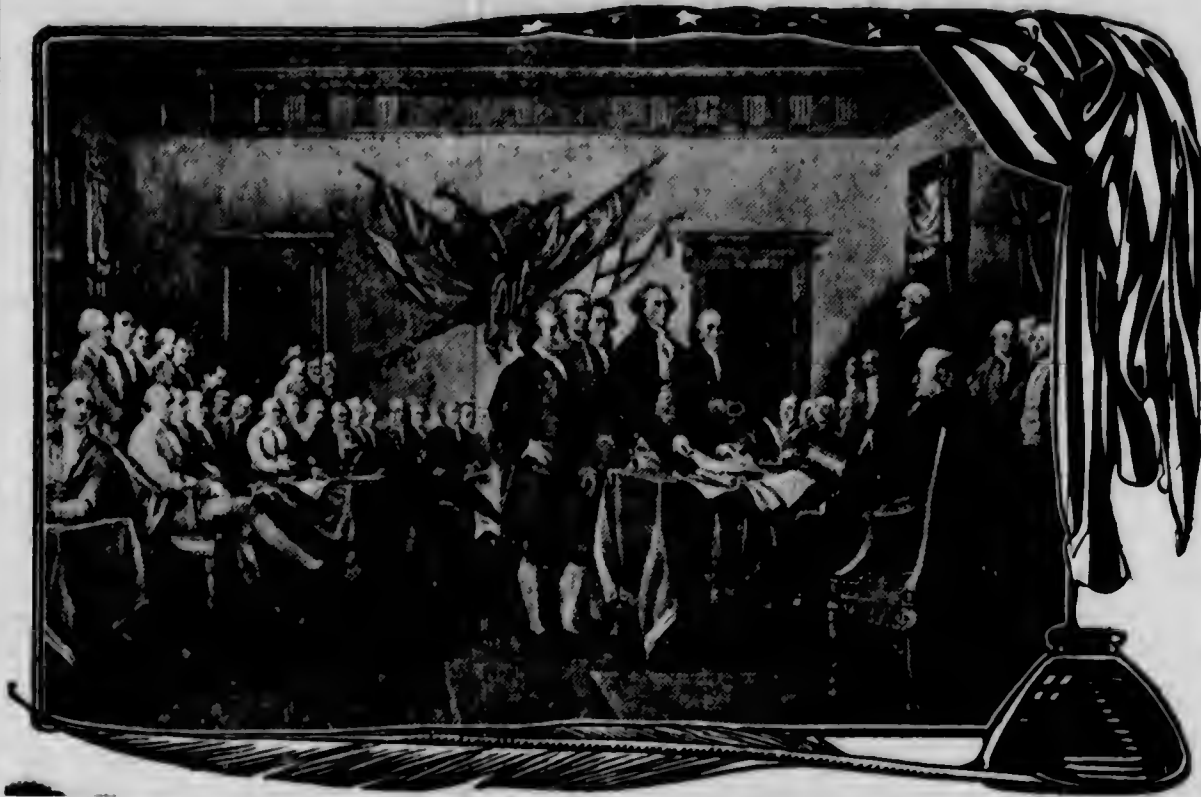
An inexpensive fireworks display may be justified. But a great many towns used to go into absurd extravagances in this line for so transient a pleasure.

Many towns are going to combine July Fourth celebration with a Welcome Home to the soldiers. Such an occasion will never recur again. It may be pardonable to spend some money for such a demonstration, although the soldiers themselves would prefer to see it go into more substantial benefits.

Except for these demonstrations, the country will be foolish if it burns up as much money July Fourth as it used to. The Small Boy must have some outlet, but a single bunch of firecrackers should do him as well as a half dozen.

The most appropriate features are athletic sports, picnics, patriotic addresses to emphasize the meaning of the day, community singing of patriotic songs, parades of military and other organizations, and like observances. It should be a day in which children take a prominent part, as it is arranged largely for their education. This kind of celebration is not expensive, and no town should let go the chance to promote patriotic feeling on this occasion.

When the Declaration Was Signed



Kentucky News

One hundred and twenty-five children from the open air schools and homes in Lexington and Fayette county, where one or both parents have tuberculosis and conditions are unhealthful, will spend July and August on the farm of Silas Mason, two and one-half miles from the city on the Versailles pike. Mr. Mason has given the use of the house and farm adjoining his home place to the Public Health Association, which will be in charge of the summer camp.

Nine officers and 217 enlisted men of the 113th Supply Train, who will be demobilized at Camp Zachary Taylor, are on board the transport Infanta Isabella, enroute for the United States. They sailed from Bordeaux last Thursday and are due at New York July 1. Twenty-seven Kentuckians of the 7th Cavalry, who will receive their discharge at the Louisville cantonment, sailed from Brest on the cruiser Charleston last Thursday and are expected in New York June 29.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 7:00 o'clock Tuesday morning, 2.78 inches rain fell, according to the Weather Bureau at Louisville.

"It was a good, helpful rain," was the comment made at the station. "And it fell nicely, not damaging gardens and crops. The only thing that did not need it was the field ready for the harvest. The rain was pretty general over the State. More showers are expected."

The rain has served, too, to afford a welcome relief from a period of hot weather which seemed unusually long for June.

Deputy Sheriff Maryland D. Bates, of Thornton Creek, returned to Whitesburg on Tuesday from the mountains near Jenkins where he had been on a moonshine raid, and tells of a hair-breadth escape. The officer became separated from his posse of officials when he ran upon two desperate moonshiners carrying a quantity of whiskey for bootlegging, it is said. Deputy Sheriff Bates asked them to surrender, whereupon one of them opened fire at close range. A battle followed. Luckily, however, for Bates, he escaped with only a shattered arm, and slight flesh wounds in the side and back. Bullets glanced his body at different points. One ball is said to have punctured his hat.

Candidates who have filed notification and declaration with Governor Black are as follows:

Republicans: Sherman Robins, Stanton, Representative Ninety-fourth district; J. Polk Turner, Hazard, State Senator, Thirty-third district; Clarence Miller, Irvine, State Senator, Twenty-ninth district; W. W. Jesse, Shelbyville, Railroad Commissioner, Second district; N. P. Howard, Salyersville, Representative of Magoffin and Knott; J. D. Lee, Path Fork, Representative Ninety-eighth district; John A. Buser, Berlin, Representative Bracken and Pendleton district.

Democrats: Albert Snider, Tay-

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U. S. News

Karl Muck, the disloyal Boston symphony orchestra director, is to be sent back to Germany, where the people are so much in need of harmony.

The appeal by the national board of farm organizations for the continuance of the federal employment service because of the alarming labor shortage in the farming districts is a pretty good answer in itself to the opponents of the service.

Four hundred enemy aliens interned at Fort Oglethorpe were sent to Charleston, S. C., under guard to be embarked for Germany. Most of them are sailors from interned German ships.

With the biggest winter wheat crop ever harvested in Kansas about to come in, and with wheat selling at over \$2.25 a bushel, there is as much contrast between Kansas and many parts of Europe as between heaven and hell.

There will be no objection to the bill, which has passed the Senate with almost no debate, appropriating \$500,000 for an American cemetery in France. It would be inexcusable to neglect the graves of our soldier dead over there.

Not many days in the year will do for a transatlantic flight. The present theory is that the most favorable time to start from Newfoundland is just in advance of a cyclone storm.

The number of marriages in Boston for the five months ending May 31 was the smallest in five years. Hundreds of the most eligible young men have been following Mars, but Cupid should now come into his own.

Two thousand Richmond union men have withdrawn from the Virginia federation of labor because of the seating of a Negro as a member of the executive committee. The action is deplorable, but it is possible to see progress in the fact that the Negro was seated.

Secretary Baker has been authorized by the Senate to proceed with negotiations now pending for purchase of camp sites. Despite this action, Mr. Baker was subjected to criticism by Senator Lenroot and others for purchase of the site of Camp Menning, Columbus, Ga.

Soldiers are on guard in Fergus Falls, Minn., while work of clearing away the debris of the storm that struck that town is being pushed. The troops have been ordered to shoot looters on sight. Forty-four bodies of victims have been recovered from the ruins and 167 injured are in the hospitals.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their convention at Cleveland, O., this week, unanimously passed a resolution calling on the American Federation of Labor to exclude the railway brotherhoods from affiliation unless they rescind provisions

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GERMANS SEND NOTE TO PARIS

Pilot of Army Plane Burned to Note Explaining Reparations Is Binding.

FOE MAKES PLEA FOR KAISER

Erzberger Also Asks Allies for Immediate Admission to League and for Fixed Indemnity of \$25,000,000,000.

Paris, June 23.—The council of four of the peace conference received a note from the German peace delegation asking if Premier Clemenceau's note explaining the reparations clauses of the treaty was a binding part of the treaty and having the same force as the treaty itself.

The council at its morning session considered this note, calling in its experts on the question of reparations. Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, was present.

Before the receipt of the German note the council had resumed consideration of the uncompleted portion of the Austrian treaty.

According to a Berlin dispatch, the German note to the peace conference elicits twelve instances in which the covering note of the allied reply to the Germans announced concessions which are not contained in the altered text of the peace treaty. The allies are asked, the dispatch added, how far they bind themselves to these concessions, and written confirmation is requested that the contents of the covering note and the memorandum on these points form part of the new peace offer.

Makes Plea for Kaiser.
Bern, June 23.—Mathias Erzberger, (mentioned as probable head of the new German peace delegation) is reported to have sent a note to Premier Clemenceau as president of the peace conference, asking whether the allies will agree to the immediate admission of Germany to the league of nations. Herr Erzberger also desires to know if the powers will consent to the limitation of Germany's indemnity to 200,000,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000) and renounce their effort to have former Emperor William surrendered.

After futile all-day conferences with the various party factions the government declared itself unable to pick a new cabinet and decided to postpone the effort for 48 hours.

President Ebert has requested Hermann Mueller, the majority socialist leader, to form a new cabinet, according to advices to the American peace delegation.

Uncertainty Over Germany.

Weimar, June 23.—It looks more and more as if Eduard David would be the successor not only of Philipp Scheidemann, the chancellor, but of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister. His tenure of both offices undoubtedly will be only for a short time, but he is accustomed to that, having held the position of president of the national assembly for a brief period, being supplanted by Konstantin Fehrenbach.

Opposition to Gustav Noske, minister of national defense, as the successor of Chancellor Scheidemann is increasing, while Doctor Mueller is on record as declining the premiership, pleading illness. According to the German constitution President Ebert is not required to resign, as he is not responsible for the cabinet's acts.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Uncertain Attitude of Germany Toward the Peace Treaty Up to Friday, June 20.

SCHEIDEMANN CABINET OUT

Foch Ready for Invasion From Three Sides—Turks Ask That Their Country Be Left Intact—Americans Cross Mexican Border and Punish the Villistas.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We had better sign the treaty and have done with it. But whether we sign it or not, the worst is yet to come; and we refuse to cheer up."

That was apparently the attitude of the greater part of the German people on Friday, June 20, when this review was written. However, at that time it was impossible to forecast the action that would be taken by the German government, and the news columns will tell whether the treaty was signed or rejected, by Monday, June 23, at 6:49 p. m. Paris time, when the time limit given the Germans expired.

Friday morning came the news that the Scheidemann cabinet had fallen and that Gustav Noske, minister of defense, was to become head of the new government. This was taken to mean that the treaty would be signed, as Scheidemann had been the chief opponent of such a course. It was believed that the rule of Noske would amount to a dictatorship. Another story was that Hornstorf would succeed Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the commission.

Disappointed, dismayed and thoroughly angered by the final refusal of the allies to ameliorate to any marked extent the terms imposed on them, the Germans raged impotently against their fate. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the peace commission united in advising the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty, the cabinet to refuse to sign the treaty. In the national assembly at Weimar, where the treaty was to be considered, the majority socialists, it was believed, would vote for signing, and it was believed the Catholic center and independent socialist parties also would finally agree to accept the terms.

Throughout the former empire sentiment was diverse. The southern states, which would suffer most from invasion, were in favor of yielding, while the northern provinces, especially East Prussia, were strongly opposed to such a course. Naturally, the old pan-German element was bitterly against the treaty, but that element no longer rules in Germany.

Meanwhile, the allied nations, taking no chances, made every preparation for immediate action in case of rejection of the treaty. They had Germany encircled by a ring of guns and bayonets and were ready to invade from three sides, while on the north the guns of their fleets would enforce a renewed blockade by sea. Before the week ended the British grand fleet was on a war footing. The immense dirigible R-34, which was about to start across the Atlantic, was made ready to sail for the Baltic, and her companion, R-33, set out on a cruise that was to include the Kiel canal.

Land operations, carefully planned by Marshal Foch and his colleagues, called for swift advance by the Belgian and British forces through Essen and the Ruhr district to the fortress of Minden; by the Americans up the valley of the Main to the Bohemian border, cutting Germany in two; by the French to the fortress of Ulm and then to Nordlingen, outflanking the strong Rhoen mountain defenses. At the same time, according to the plan, the Czech-Slovaks would attack from the south and the Poles from the east, and it is believed the great industrial district of Silesia would thus be occupied.

The allied command estimated the available German forces at not more than half a million, and the larger part of those are concentrated in the east where preparations had been made for warfare with the Poles. Also, the Germans are notoriously weak in the matter of railway and motor truck transport and have few airplanes left. It did not seem that they could possibly make any powerful and prolonged resistance to an invasion, but Marshal Foch planned his operations to meet the maximum strength the enemy might summon.

The resignation of Premier Orlando of Italy and his cabinet, it was feared, might have an embarrassing effect on the peace negotiations, as Orlando was a member of the council of four. Orlando had addressed the chamber of deputies in defense of the peace treaty and called for a vote of confidence, which was refused through the efforts of the socialists. The king reserved decision as to acceptance of the resignation.

(Continued on Page Two.)

FERGUS FALLS, MINN. SWEEP BY CYCLONE

200 KILLED, HUNDREDS OF HOMES SWEEP AWAY IN THE PATH OF STORM.

A Great Northern Train Was Blown From the Tracks, 21 Miles West of Fergus Falls. Only the Engine and One Car Remaining on Track.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Paul.—Reports of a severe cyclone at Fergus Falls, with more than a hundred homes leveled in that city, were received here. A Great Northern train was blown from the tracks 21 miles west of Fergus Falls, only the engine and one car remaining on the tracks. Governor Humphrey, Adjutant-General Rithow and 75 men of the Sanitary Corps, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, left on a special train with doctors, nurses and railway officials. Other national guard units in the Twin Cities and in towns near Fergus Falls were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for guard and police duty. Shortly before a severe electrical and wind storm, accompanied by a heavy rain-fall, struck the Twin Cities, further interfering with telegraph and telephone service. The train which was blown from the track of the Great Northern was the westbound Oriental Limited crack train of the railroad. It runs between Chicago and Seattle, using the Chicago-Burlington and Quincy tracks between St. Paul and Chicago.

TRADE BOOM PREDICTED

In Statement Issued by Pan-American Director General.

Washington.—Prediction that the fiscal year beginning July 1 will witness peace-time expansion in trade between the United States and Latin-American countries, adding substantially to the \$5,000,000,000 gain made during the four years of the war, as shown in last year's total of \$1,700,000,000.

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School News from Various Departments

BEREA GRADUATES MARRY

Acting in the belief that it is not good for man to be alone, Eugene Houk, by consent of Miss Margaret Snowden, who was also actuated by the same conviction, took unto himself a wife in the person of the above mentioned young lady, on June 19, at 3:30 p. m.

The young couple were married in Nicholasville at the home of the Rev. Mr. Nutter, pastor of the Christian church in that city.

Both bride and groom are well and favorably known in Berea, Mr. Houk having graduated from the Vocational department last year, and Mr. Houk being a graduate of the Normal and Vocational departments.

They will begin housekeeping at an early date in the house at present occupied by S. L. Baird and family. Mr. Houk will assume the duties of Farm Superintendent for the coming year as a commissioned worker of the College.

The many friends of the young couple wish them great joy and happiness in their wedded life, and great success in the important position they have been called upon to fill.

EDUCATED YOUNG PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Many business men used to say they did not want too highly educated young people. They were particularly opposed to college graduates. They thought the latter were apt to enter a business office with a "Know It All" feeling. Also they had had a pretty easy life during their four years at college, which sometimes gave them a leisurely habit and distaste for hard work.

During recent years the sentiment of the business world has radically changed. High school graduates are preferred to the product of the grammar school, and college young people to the high school element.

But it is a mighty good thing for young folks who have had the advantages of education, to consider that sometimes the school graduate has acquired habits and mental attitudes that work against his success for a time at least.

The educated person should in-

variably adopt a modest demeanor. He should never show for one moment that he feels that he knows a thing more than anyone else. If he entertains that conviction secretly, he should conceal it most carefully. And he should remember that uneducated people have been getting another kind of valuable training in a different way. If they have been observant, they may have learned more about human nature than the school graduate has.

So the educated youth should consider very deferentially what men and women of all types have to tell him. He should listen much more than he should talk. He should realize that he has much to learn from simple minded and unlettered people who have had practical experience. If the educated young person gets that attitude, and combines it with the mental training the school has given him, he should go on to a fine success.

A MEMORIAL CUP

849 Yale Station.
New Haven, Conn.
June 10, 1919.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Frost,

The Yale students who composed the First Provisional R. O. T. C. Battery at Camp Jackson last summer, commanded by your son, Cleveland C. Frost, wish to send you some small token in memory of him. We are, therefore, mailing to you a little loving cup to symbolize our grief at losing him whom we so admired and loved. It is little we can do to honor him, but we hope this will forever serve as a sign of our great admiration for one who so nobly gave his life for his country.

Most sincerely yours,

James B. Gray.

The cup has arrived. The following inscription is engraved upon it:

In Memory
of Our Beloved Commander
CLEVELAND CARY FROST
First Lieutenant, F. A. U. S. A.
From the members of the First
Provisional R. O. T. C. Battery,
Camp Jackson, S. C.

DO YOU LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

Attend Mountain Summer School

With Chautauqua Features

BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KENTUCKY

June 6 to July 11 and July 11 to August 15

Pleasure and profit for aspiring teachers, business men, farmers, discharged soldiers, house-keepers, Christian workers. "Something good for every corner!"

Daily discussions of things important for the mountains, meeting mountain leaders from eight states.

Berea Faculty includes many of the greatest educators and speakers of the south, and summer brings in other noted men, moving pictures, entertainments, music.

Berea is religious, non-sectarian, "works with all followers of Christ." Tobacco, prohibited except to confirmed users over thirty. Only conditions for entrance that you live in the mountains and are above fifteen.

Best location, climate and equipment.

Note two things: The studies and entertainments are the best, and especially adapted to people from the mountains.

And the prices are made right for young folks just getting a start—"cheaper than staying at home."

Address The Secretary, Marshall E. Vaughn,

(Adv.)

Berea, Kentucky

More Highway Construction This Year Than Ever Before in Our History

By D. P. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture



During the war it was necessary to curtail road-construction operations because of the difficulties of securing transportation, materials and the requisite services. Now that the situation has changed the work will be actively resumed. It is not believed that the people of the nation can wait for prices to recede before beginning industrial operations. Such hesitation will add to the difficulties instead of lightening them.

The congress at its last session not only made available from the federal treasury large additional sums for construction in co-operation with the states but also made important amendments to the federal aid road act. These amendments will have the effect of greatly lessening the difficulties of selecting and constructing needed roads.

The amount of federal funds available for road building on March 1 was over \$2,900,000, which under the law must be matched by at least an equal amount from the states, making a total of \$45,800,000, including approximately \$9,800,000 from federal and state sources for roads in the national forests. On July 1 \$95,000,000 more of federal funds will become available for general road purposes and \$1,000,000 for national forest roads, which, with equal contributions from the states, will provide an additional \$198,000,000 for federal aid road work, making an aggregate sum of \$343,800,000 for the calendar year.

In other words the 1919 program for federal aid road building is greater than any previous annual road-building accomplishments in this country. It is so great, in fact, that the states will undoubtedly defer taking up part of the federal funds until 1920, because experienced contracting and engineering organizations must be developed from the stagnant conditions of the war period.

The states and their civil subdivisions also will carry on a large amount of road work without federal aid. The present indications are that approximately \$280,000,000 will be spent in this way.

The indications are that a larger volume of highway construction will be accomplished this season than in any previous year in the history of the nation.

Japan Insists Upon the Principle of Racial Equality With Her Allies

By KIROKI HAYASHI, Keiojuku University

There is no doubt that Japan has been discriminated against racially by western nations, and she is still suffering this indignity and injustice. In America and the British colonies the common people of Japan are excluded by law. Those few that are permitted to live in these countries have to submit to vexing restrictions in regard to land, and therefore are deprived of full liberty in regard to natural development and prosperity. This is quite contrary to the idea of the league of nations as well as against the dictates of justice and humanity. The Anglo-Saxons are proud to proclaim that they have been fighting for liberty, and especially for the rights and liberties of the small nations. Japan will hold them to this profession.

Are the leaders in the formation of the league of nations prepared to banish all discrimination against the Japanese race and assure our people the same liberties they themselves now enjoy?

Unless the league of nations guarantees to every race full freedom for the natural development of its talents and opportunities it becomes no more than a trust for the larger nations to guarantee their own superiority and present advantageous position; in other words, it becomes a pretext for the retention of unfair monopoly, if there be any monopoly that can be fair. Japan feels seriously bound to call the attention of the allies to the above point as of vital importance to her. It is a principle for which Japan must stand up at all hazards. Japan's right to racial equality is still ignored. Will the league continue this injustice?

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued From Page One)

The German peace envoys had an unpleasant time last week. On their departure from Versailles with the final draft of the treaty they were assailed by a mob and several of them were injured by thrown stones—an unfortunate occurrence for which the French authorities made ample apology. No sooner had the envoys reached Weimar than some sixty Spartan prisoners, released from the jail there, attacked the castle where the members of the government live. It was their intention, apparently, to seize Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, but they made so much noise that the surprise assault failed and the troops drove off the Spartans. The terms considered this occurrence more important than it appeared to be on the surface.

The Turkish peace mission was received informally by the council of ten at the Quai d'Orsay and its members set forth the Turkish situation. They asserted Turkey was forced into the war by the Young Turks, the former German emperor and Russia's desire to grab Constantinople and that the Turkish people were not responsible for it. The grand vizier pleaded for the preservation of Turkey intact and the withdrawal of Greek troops from Smyrna, saying that course alone could insure peace among 300,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world. The council gave no intimation of its intentions, but it has been generally admitted that the empire of the sultan is to be dismembered.

Chancellor Renner submitted to the allied delegates his detailed objections to the terms imposed on Austria, protesting especially against the alleged "injustice which menaces 4,500,000 German Austrians," and against the setting up of a number of new states in Europe which he says will create another hotbed of war such as the Balkans have been.

There was some improvement in the bolshevik situation and consequently less apprehension on the part of the peace conference. A national congress of Hungarian soviets, over which Bela Kun presided, appealed to the French proletariat to aid Hungary and Russia in their "revolution for liberty." The progress of the Hungarian communist troops against the Czechs and Roumanians was checked, and the reports from Russia contained no alarming news. The White Guards that are moving on Petrograd succeeded in destroying an important fort across the bay from Kronstadt, and again it was reported that the bolsheviks were preparing to evacuate Petrograd.

Senator Knox's resolution designed to separate the peace treaty from the League of Nations covenant was the subject of hot debate in the senate. Mr. Knox himself leading the way in a speech that was forceful and impressive, whatever one may think of the correctness of his views. He attacked the covenant as "destructive of human progress and liberty," citing especially "the pernicious provisions embodied in article 10 which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, ally led the defenders of the league and bitterly criticized his party colleagues for conducting what he characterized as a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion. He admitted the covenant is not perfect, but vigorously denied that it discriminates against us or imposes on us any obligation or burden that is not equally borne by every other nation.

It was predicted in Washington that the Knox resolution would be defeated but that it would receive enough votes to show that the treaty and covenant together could not be ratified by the senate. President Wilson's announced plan of making a speaking tour in support of the league is not approved by many of the Democratic leaders, who say that he will thus give the Republicans an opportunity to make the league an issue before the people. But Mr. Wilson, as well as a great many other very well posted persons, believes firmly that a vast majority of the American people want the league covenant ratified so he does not fear an appeal to them on that issue.

Once again American troops have been sent across the Mexican border because of the action of the Villistas, and this time the latter were quickly attacked and as quickly put to flight. The rebels had invested Juarez and, as on former occasions, some of their bullets landed in El Paso, Tex. Several Americans were killed and wounded and our soldiers got into action instantly. After the artillery had rained shrapnel on the Villa forces the infantry rushed across the international bridge and drove them from their trenches, and the cavalry pursued them for several miles. The Mexican authorities were assured that this was not to be taken as an invasion, and indeed the Americans returned to their own side of the river within a few hours. At first President Carranza, through his special envoy at Washington, protested against the action, but next day the Mexican government announced that it considered the incident closed. Whether Pancho Villa also would so consider it was another matter. All along the border there was fear lest he attempt reprisal and American troops were hurriedly placed at the points that were considered threatened.

Of course the senate took a whack at this affair and the opponents of the

administration severely criticized it for its general Mexican policy, which, Senator Fall asserted, was to support the weak Carranza government without protecting the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

The week opened with the great news of the successful nonstop flight across the Atlantic by Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown in the Vickers-Vimy bombing plane. It was a wonderful achievement and all the world joined in praise of the courage and skill of the bold aviators. Most of the way from Newfoundland to Ireland they flew through fog and drizzle, yet they made the 1,600 land miles in the remarkable time of 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Despite the big demonstration by the American Federation of Labor, congress will not sanction a modification of the wartime prohibition law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines from July 1 until national prohibition goes into effect next January. This was made certain when the senate by a vote of 55 to 11 killed a rider to this effect which Senator Phelan wanted to attach to the agricultural appropriation bill. Action by President Wilson is the only remaining hope of the wet and it is slender.

The A. E. of L. busied itself with several big matters last week. For instance, it butted into the Irish middle with a resolution favoring the "Free Irish," and it also wanted the radical elements within itself by refusing to adopt a resolution for the initiative and referendum within the ranks of organized labor and defeating another resolution for the recognition of soviet Russia. Also it rejected the proposed general strike on July 4 in behalf of Tom Mooney. Then Postmaster General Hurdson came up for discussion and as the poor man had no friend in the convention a resolution was adopted asking the president to remove him because of his "labor policy."

A Stirring, Adventurous Romance

GreenFancy

You will enjoy every installment of it

Our New Serial!

Hymn for Independence Day

Eugene C. Dolson.

O Thou, who through the long years
Hast guided us in safety on—
God of our native land, to Thee,
The guardian of Liberty,
Our hearts today in one accord
Acknowledge all, and thank Thee,
Lord.

Beyond the swift-receding past
The world moves on, through changes
vast;
Beyond the reach of ways outworn
Our restless age is onward borne.
Oh, keep us one in heart henceforth,
From sea to sea, from South to
North!

On this, our nation's natal day,
For world-wide amity we pray;
For peace, good-will, disarmament
In lands by war and faction rent;
For all which trends to common good
And universal brotherhood.

But first and most of all things yet,
Our own trust let us not forget;
Be ours to guard that freedom won
At Bunker Hill and Lexington,—
Be ours true loyal hearts and free—
True to our sires and true to Thee!
(Copyright.)

WHEN HUNS WERE OVER HERE

Replica of One of the Huts Which Sheltered Hessians Is Interesting In This Year 1919.

As a reminder of the dark days in our history, a replica of one of the huts that sheltered the Hessian troops on Inwood hill, Manhattan island, in Revolutionary times has been reconstructed at Broadway and Two hundred and Fourth street, New York. It is built of stones excavated from



A Silent Reminder of "Kultur" in America: Replica of One of the Many Huts Built by the Hessians on Manhattan Island in Revolutionary Days.

ruins of some 40 of the barracks that have of late been uncovered on the east slope of the historical ridge, and of timbers of a long island barn erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It contains many of the relics that have been recovered during the excavating, which has been carried on for several years.—Popular Mechanics Magazine



DEEPLY absorbed in the thrilling details of the plot, entirely oblivious to all his surroundings, this reader is following the developments of one of the best mystery stories yet penned by that star of fiction writers, George Barr McCutcheon. You will be equally interested in the new serial we take pleasure in announcing.

GreenFancy

is a strange, hidden house on the American border of Canada. In and around it royal personages, third-rate actors, a New York man of the world, a beautiful woman, an Irishman of fortune, an international crook, all play their parts in an exciting drama of European intrigue. It is a story of many dramatic incidents, exciting situations and touches of splendid humor.

You'll Miss a Big Treat if You Fail to Read Our New Serial!

GREEN FANCY

BY GEORGE BARR MC CUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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CHAPTER I.

The First Wayfarer and the Second Wayfarer Meet and Part on the Highway.

A solitary figure trudged along the narrow road that wound its serpentine way through the dismal, forbidding depths of the forest—a man who, though weary and footsore, lagged not in his swift, resolute advance. Night was coming on, and with it the no uncertain prospects of a storm.

He came to the "pike" and there was a signpost. A huge, crudely painted hand pointed to the left, and on what was intended to be the sleeve of a very stiff and unflinching arm these words were printed in scaly white: "Hart's Tavern. Food for Man and Beast. Also Gasoline. Established 1798. 1 Mile."

On the opposite side of the "pike," the angle formed by a junction with the narrow mountain road, stood an ambler signpost, lettered so indistinctly that it deserved the compassion of all observers because of its lameness. Swerving in his hurried passage, the tall stranger drew near this shrinking friend to the uncertain traveler, and was suddenly aware of another presence in the roadway.

A woman appeared, as if from nowhere, almost at his side. He drew back to let her pass. She stopped before the little signpost, and together they made out the faint directions.

To the right and up the mountain road Frogg's Corner lay four miles and a half away; Pitcairn was six miles back over the road which the man had traveled. Two miles and a half down the turnpike was Spanish Falls, a railway station, and four miles above the crossroads where the man and woman stood peering through the darkness at the laconic signpost reposed the village of St. Elizabeth. Hart's Tavern was on the road to St. Elizabeth, and the man, with barely a glance at his fellow traveler, started briskly off in that direction.

He knew that these wild mountain storms moved swiftly; his chance of reaching the tavern ahead of the deluge was exceedingly slim. His long, powerful legs had carried him twenty or thirty paces before he came to a sudden halt.

What of this lone woman who traversed the highway? His first glimpse of her had been extremely casual—indeed, he had paid no attention to her at all, so eager was he to read the directions and be on his way.

She was standing quite still in front of the signpost, peering up the road toward Frogg's Corner—confronted by a steep climb that led into black and sinister timberlands above the narrow strip of pasture bordering the pike. The fierce wind plumed her skirts to her slender body as she leaned against the gale, gripping her hat tightly with one hand and straining under the weight of the long in the other. The ends of a veil whipped furiously about her head, and, even in the gathering darkness, he could see a strand or two of hair keeping their company.

Retracing his steps, he called out to her above the gale:

"Can I be of any assistance to you?" She turned quickly. He saw that the veil was drawn tightly over her face.

"No, thank you," she replied. Her voice, despite a certain nervous note, was soft and clear and gentle—the voice and speech of a well-bred person who was young and resolute.

"Pardon me, but have you much farther to go? The storm will soon be upon us, and—surely you will not consider me presumptuous—I don't like the idea of your being caught out in—"

"What is to be done about it?" she asked, resignedly. "I must go on. I can't wait here, you know, to be washed back to the place I started from."

He smiled. She had wit as well as determination.

"If I can be of the least assistance to you pray don't hesitate to command me. I am a sort of tramp, you might say, and I travel as well by night as I do by day—so don't feel that you are putting me to any inconvenience. Are you by any chance bound for Hart's Tavern? If so, I will be glad to lag behind and carry your bag."

"You are very good, but I am not bound for Hart's Tavern, wherever that may be. Thank you, just the same. You appear to be an uncommonly gentle tramp, and it isn't because I am afraid you might make off with my belongings." She added this last by way of apology.

He smiled—and then frowned as he cast an uneasy look at the black clouds now rolling ominously up over the mountain ridge.

"By Jove, we're going to catch it good and hard," he exclaimed. "Better take my advice. These storms are terrible. I know, for I've encountered half a dozen of them in the past week."

They fairly tear one to pieces. You are a stranger in these parts?"

"Yes. The railway station is a few miles below here. I have walked all the way. There was no one to meet me. You are a stranger also, so it is needless to inquire if you know whether this road leads to Green Fancy."

"Green Fancy? Sounds attractive. I'm sorry I can't enlighten you." He



He Drew a Small Electric Torch From His Pocket and Directed Its Slender Ray Upon the Sign Post.

drew a small electric torch from his pocket and directed its slender ray upon the signpost.

"It is on the road to Frogg's Corner," she explained nervously. "A mile and a half, so I am told. It isn't on the signpost. It is a house, not a village. Thank you for your kindness. And I am not at all frightened," she added, raising her voice slightly.

"But you are," he cried. "You're scared half out of your wits. You can't fool me. I'd be scared myself at the thought of venturing into those woods up yonder."

"Well, then, I am frightened," she confessed plaintively. "Almost out of my boots."

"That settles it," he said flatly. "You shall not undertake it."

"Oh, but I must. I am expected. It is import—"

"If you are expected why didn't someone meet you at the station? Seems to me—"

"Hark! Do you hear—doesn't that sound like an automobile—ah!" The hoarse hoot of an automobile horn rose above the howling wind, and an instant later two faint lights came rushing toward them around a bend in the mountain road. "Better late than never," she cried, her voice vibrant once more.

He grasped her arm and jerked her out of the path of the oncoming machine, whose driver was sending it along at a mind rate, regardless of ruts and stones and curves. The car careened as it swung into the pike, skidded alarmingly, and then the brakes were jammed down. Attended by a vast grinding of gears and wheels, the rattling old car came to a stop fifty feet or more beyond them.

"I'd sooner walk than take my chances in an antediluvian rattlesnake like that," said the tall wayfarer, bending quite close to her ear. "It will fall to pieces before you—"

But she was running down the road toward the car, calling out sharply to the driver. He stooped over and took up the traveling bag she had dropped in her haste and excitement. It was heavy, amazingly heavy.

"I shouldn't like to carry that a mile and a half," he said to himself.

The voice of the belated driver came to his ears on the swift wind. It was high-pitched and unmistakably apologetic. He could not hear what she was saying to him, but there wasn't much doubt as to the nature of her remarks. She was roundly upbraiding him.

Urged to action by thoughts of his own plight he hurried to her side and said:

"Excuse me, please. You dropped something. Shall I put it up in front or in the tonneau?"

The whimsical note in his voice brought a quick, responsive laugh from her lips.

"Thank you so much. I am frightfully careless with my valuables. Would you mind putting it in behind? Thank!" Her tone altered completely as she ordered the man to turn

the car around—"And be quick about it," she added.

The first drops of rain pelted down from the now thoroughly black dome above them, striking in the road with the sharpness of pebbles.

"Lucky it's a limousine," said the tall traveler. "Better hop in. We'll be getting it hard in a second or two." "You must let me take you on to the Tavern in the car," she said. "Turn about is fair play. I cannot allow you to—"

"Never mind about me," he broke in cheerily. He had been wondering if she would make the offer, and he felt better now that she had done so. "I'm accustomed to roughing it. I don't mind a soaking. I've had hundreds of 'em."

"Just the same you shall not have one tonight," she announced firmly. "Get in behind. I shall sit with the driver."

If anyone had told him that this rattling, dilapidated automobile—years old, at the very least, he would have sworn—was capable of covering the mile in less than two minutes he would have laughed in his face. At most before he realized that they were on the way up the straight, dark road, the lights in the windows of Hart's Tavern came into view. Once more the bounding, swaying car came to a stop under brakes, and he was relaxing after the strain of the most hair-raising ride he had ever experienced.

Not a word had been spoken during the trip. The front windows were lowered. The driver—an old, hunched, faded man—had uttered a single word just before throwing in the clutch at the crossroads in response to the young woman's crisp command to drive to Hart's Tavern. That word was uttered under his breath and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

The wayfarer lost no time in climbing out of the car. As he leaped to the ground and raised his green hat he took a second look at the automobile—a look of mingled wonder and respect. It was an old-fashioned, high-powered car, capable, despite its antiquity, of astonishing speed in any sort of going.

"For heaven's sake," he began, shouting to her above the roar of the wind and rain. "Don't let him drive like that over those—"

"You're getting wet," she cried out, a thrill in her voice. "Good night—and thank you!"

"Look out!" rasped the unpleasant driver, and in went the clutch. The man in the road jumped hastily to one side as the car shot backward with a jerk, curved sharply, stopped for the fraction of a second, and then bounded forward again, headed for the crossroads.

"Thanks!" shouted the late passenger after the receding tail light, and dashed up the steps to the porch that ran the full length of Hart's Tavern.

A huge old-fashioned lantern hung above the portal, creaking and straining in the wind, dragging at its stout supports and threatening every instant to break loose and go frolicking away with the storm.

He lifted the latch and, being a tall man, involuntarily stooped as he passed through the door, a needless precaution, for gaunt, gigantic mountaineers had entered there before him and without heeding their arrogant heads.

CHAPTER II.

The First Wayfarer Lays His Pack Aside and Falls in With Friends

The little hall in which he found himself was the "office" through which all men must pass who came as guests to Hart's Tavern. A steep, angular staircase took up one end of the room. Set in beneath its upper turn was the counter over which the business of the house was transacted, and behind this a room was engaged in the peaceful occupation of smoking a coracob pipe.

An open door to the right of the stairway gave entrance to a room from which came the sound of a deep, sonorous voice employed in what turned out to be a conversational solo. To the left another door led to what was evidently the dining room. The glance that the stranger sent in that direction revealed two or three tables covered with white cloths.

"Can you put me up for the night?" he inquired, advancing to the counter. "You look like a fellow who'd want a room with bath," drawled the man behind the counter, surveying the applicant from head to foot. "Which we ain't got," he added.

"I'll be satisfied to have a room with a bed," said the other.

"Sign here," was the laconic response.

"Can I have supper?"

"Food for man and beast," said the other patiently. He slapped his palm upon a cracked call bell and then looked at the fresh name on the page.

"Thomas K. Barnes, New York," he read aloud. He eyed the newcomer once more. "My name is Jones—Putnam Jones. I run this place. My father and grandfather run it before me. Glad to meet you, Mr. Barnes. We used to have a hostler here named Barnes. What's your ideal for tonight? It this time of the year?"

"I do something like this every spring. A month or six weeks of it puts me in fine shape for a vacation later on," supplied Mr. Barnes whimsically.

Mr. Jones allowed a grin to steal over his seamed face. He reinstated the coracob pipe and took a couple of pulls at it.

"I never been to New York, but it must be a heavenly place for a vacation, if a fellow can judge by what some of my present boarders have to say about it. It's a sort of play actor's paradise, ain't it?"

"It is paradise to every actor who happens to be on the road, Mr. Jones," said Barnes, slipping his big pack from his shoulders and letting it slide to the floor.

"Hear that feller in the taproom talkin'?" Well, he is one of the leading actors in New York—in the world, for that matter. He's been talkin' about Broadway for nearly a week now, steady."

"May I inquire what he is doing up here in the wilds?"

"At present he ain't doing anything except talk. Last week he was troddin' the boards, as he puts it himself. Bustled. Up the flue. Showed last Saturday night in Hornville, eighteen miles north of here, and immediately after the performance him and his whole troupe started to walk back to New York, a good four hundred mile. They started out the back way of the operry house and nobody missed 'em till next mornin' except the sheriff, and he didn't miss 'em till they'd got over the county line into our hildwick. Four of 'em are still stoppin' here just because I ain't got the heart to turn 'em out ner the spare money to buy 'em tickets to New York. Here comes one of 'em now. Mr. Dillingford, will you show this gentleman to room eleven and carry his baggage up fer him? And maybe he'll want a pitcher of warm water to wash and shave in." He turned to the new guest and smiled apologetically. "We're a little short of help just now, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Dillingford has kindly consented to—"

"My word!" gasped Mr. Dillingford, staring at the register. "Someone from little old New York? My word, sir, you— Won't you have a—er—little something to drink with me before you—"

"He wants something to eat," interrupted Mr. Jones sharply. "Tell Mr. Bacon to step up to his room and take the order."

"All right, old chap—nothing easier," said Mr. Dillingford genially. "Just climb up the elevator, Mr. Barnes. We do this to get up an appetite. When did you leave New York?"

Taking up a lighted kerosene lamp and the heavy pack, Mr. Clarence Dillingford led the way up the stairs. He was a chubby individual of indefinite age. At a glance you would have said he was under twenty-one; a second look would have convinced you that he was nearer forty-one.

Depositing Barnes' pack on a chair in the little bedroom at the end of the hall upstairs he favored the guest with a perfectly unabashed grin.

"I'm not doing this to oblige old man Jones, you know. I won't attempt to deceive you. I'm working out a daily board bill. Chuck three times a day and a bed to sleep in—that's what I'm doing it for, so don't get it into your head that I applied for the job. Let me look at you. I want to get a good square peep at a man who has the means to go somewhere and yet in boob enough to come to this gosh-awful place of his own free will and accord. Darn it, you look intelligent. I don't get you at all. What's the matter? Are you a fugitive from justice?"

Barnes laughed aloud. There was no withholding the fellow's sprightly impudence.

"I happen to enjoy walking," said he.

"If I enjoyed it as much as you do I'd be limping into Harlem by this time," said Mr. Dillingford sadly. "But you see I'm an actor. I'm too proud to walk—"

The cracked hell on the office desk interrupted him, somewhat peremptorily. Mr. Dillingford's face assumed an expression of profound dignity. He lowered his voice as he gave vent to the following:

"That man Jones is the meanest human being God ever let— Yea, sir, coming, sir!" He started for the open door with surprising alacrity.

Barnes surveyed the little bedchamber. It was just what he had expected it would be. The walls were covered with a garish paper selected by one who had an eye but not a taste for color—bright pink flowers that looked more or less like chunks of a shattered watermelon split promiscuously over a background of pearl gray. The bedstead, bureau and washstand were offensively modern. Everything was as clean as a pin, however, and the bed looked comfortable. He stepped to the small, many-paned window and looked out into the night. The storm was at its height. In all his life he never had heard such a clatter of rain, nor a wind that shrieked so apallingly.

His thoughts went quite naturally to the woman who was out there in the thick of it. He wondered how she was faring and lamented that she was not in his place now and he in hers. What was she doing up in this God-forsaken country? What was the name of the place she was bound for? Green Fancy! What an odd name for a house! And what sort of house—

His reflections were interrupted by the return of Mr. Dillingford, who carried a huge pewter pitcher from which steam arose in a volume. At his heels strode a tall, cadaverous person in a checked suit.

Never had Barnes seen anything quite so overpowering in the way of a suit. Joseph's coat of many colors was no longer a vision of childhood. It was a reality. The checks were an inch square and each cube had a narrow border of azure blue. The general tone was a dirty gray, due no doubt to age and a constitution that would not allow it to outlive its usefulness.

"Meet Mr. Barnes, Mr. Barnes," introduced Mr. Dillingford, going to the needless exertion of indicating Mr. Bacon with a generous sweep of his free hand. "Our heavy leads. Mr. Montague Bacon, also of New York."

country sausage, rump steak and spring chicken," said Mr. Bacon in a cavernous voice, getting it over with while the list was fresh in his memory. "Fried and boiled potatoes, beans, succotash, onions, stewed tomatoes and—er—just a moment, please. Fried and boiled potatoes, beans—"

"Ham and eggs, potatoes and a cup or two of coffee," said Barnes, suppressing a desire to laugh.

"And apple pie," concurred the waiter triumphantly. "I knew I'd get it if you gave me time. As you may have observed, my dear sir, I am not what you would call an experienced waiter. As a matter of fact, I—"

The bell downstairs rang violently.

While the traveler performed his ablutions Mr. Dillingford, for the moment disengaged, sat upon the edge of the bed and enjoyed himself. He talked.

"We were nine at the start," said he pensively. "Gradually we were reduced to seven, not including the manager. Two of 'em escaped before the smash. The low comedian and character old woman. Joe Buckley and his wife. That left the old man—I mean Mr. Rushcroft, the star—Lyndon Rushcroft, you know—myself and Bacon, Tommy Gray, Miss Rushcroft, Miss Hughes and a woman named Bradley, seven of us. The woman named Bradley said her mother was dying in Buffalo, so the rest of us scraped together all the money we had—nine dollars and sixty cents—and did the right thing by her. Actors are always doing darn-fool things like that, Mr. Barnes. And what do you suppose she did? She took that money and bought two tickets to Albany, one for herself and another for the manager of the company—the lowest, meanest ornery white man that ever— But I am crabbing the old man's part. You ought to hear what he has to say about Mr. Manager. He can use words I never even heard of before. So that leaves just the four of us here, working off the two days' board bill of Bradley and the manager. Rushcroft's ungodly spree, and at the same time keeping our own slate clean. Miss Thackeray will no doubt make up your head in the morning. She is temporarily a chambermaid. Cracking fine girl, too. Are you all ready? I'll lead you to the dining room. Or would you prefer a little appetizer beforehand? The taproom is right on the way. You mustn't call it the bar. Everybody in that little graveyard town down the road would turn over completely if you did. Hallowed tradition, you know."

"I don't mind having a cocktail. Will you join me?"

"As a matter of fact, I'm expected to," confessed Mr. Dillingford. "We've been drawing quite a bit of custom to the taproom. The rubes like to sit around and listen to conversation about Broadway and Bunker Hill and Old Point Comfort and other places, and then go home and tell the neighbors that they know quite a number of stage people. Human nature, I guess. Listen! Hear that? Rushcroft reciting 'Gunga Din.' You can't hear the thunder for the noise he's making."

The descended stairs and entered the taproom, where a dozen men were seated around the tables, all of them with pewter mugs in front of them. Standing at the top table—that is to say, the one farthest removed from the door and commanding the attention of every creature in the room—was the imposing figure of Lyndon Rushcroft. He was reciting, in a sonorous voice and with tremendous fervor, the famous Kipling poem. A genial smile wiped the tragic expression from his face. He advanced upon Barnes and the heaving Mr. Dillingford, his hand extended.

"My dear fellow," he exclaimed resoundingly, "how are you?" Cordiality boomed in his voice. "I heard you had arrived. Welcome—thricefold welcome."

"Welcome, Thricefold Welcome," came!" He neglected to say that Mr. Montague Bacon, in passing a few minutes before, had leaned over and whispered behind his hand:

"Follow upstairs from New York, Mr. Rushcroft—fellow named Barnes. Quite a swell, believe me."

It was a well-placed tip, for Mr. Rushcroft had been telling the natives for days that he knew everybody worth knowing in New York.

Barnes was momentarily taken aback. Then he rose to the spirit of the occasion.

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"Hello, Rushcroft," he greeted, as if meeting an old-time and greatly beloved friend. "This is good. 'Pon my soul you are like a thriving date palm in the middle of an endless desert. How are you?"

They shook hands warmly. Mr. Dillingford slapped the newcomer on the shoulder affectionately, familiarly, and shouted:

"Who would have dreamed we'd run across good old Barnes up here? By Jove, it's marvelous!"

"Friends, countrymen," boomed Mr. Rushcroft, "this is Mr. Barnes of New York. Not the man the book was written about but one of the best fellows God ever put into this little world of ours. I do not recall your names, gentlemen, or I would introduce each of you separately and divinely."

Lyndon Rushcroft was a tall, saggy man of fifty. Despite his determined erectness he was inclined to sag from the shoulders down. His head, huge and gray, appeared to be much too ponderous for his yielding body, and yet he carried it manfully, even theatrically. The lines in his dark, seasoned face were like furrows; his nose was large and somewhat bulbous, his mouth wide and grim. Thick, black eyebrows shaded a pair of eyes in which white was no longer apparent—it had given way to a permanent red. A two-days' stubble covered his chin and cheeks. Altogether he was a singular exemplification of one's idea of the old-time actor.

Passing through the office, his arm linked in one of Barnes', Mr. Rushcroft hesitated long enough to impress upon Landford Jones the importance of providing his "distinguished friend, Robert W. Barnes," with the very best that the establishment afforded. Putnam Jones blinked alight and his eyes sought the register as if to accuse or justify his memory. Then he spat copiously into the corner, a necessary preliminary to a grin. He hadn't much use for the great Lyndon Rushcroft. His grin was sardonic. Something told him that Mr. Rushcroft was about to be liberally fed.

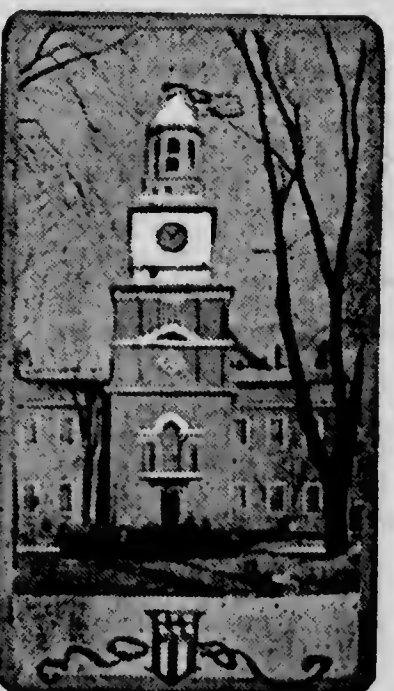
(Continued next week.)

DESIGNED FAMOUS OLD HALL

Philadelphia Lawyer Architect of Building Where Important Declaration Was Signed.

Independence Hall stands not only as the place of rest for the Liberty bell, but as the old Pennsylvania statehouse, and the building wherein the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, with John Hancock at its head. It is still in excellent preservation, and its quiet red and white front and brick belfry give it an air of romance and antiquity.

For many years it was unknown who was the designer of the old statehouse, now better known as Independence Hall.



Independence Hall.

ence hall. But the discovery about forty years ago of the identical design, now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's collection, set the question at rest.

It was some other than Andrew Hamilton, who not only held high office in the province, but as a lawyer made the reputation of the Philadelphia bar. This was accomplished when he was invited to New York to defend the printer, Zeager, and contended successfully for the liberty of the press, the first time the subject had been settled in a court of law in this country.

Nation's Great Destiny.

Our country is a fact so fast, so tremendous in its import and bearings, that the mind can hardly grasp it. It reminds us of the Almighty. It angers omnipotence.

And yet it may be truthfully said that the nation has scarcely begun its career. Great as it is, it is but an infant compared with what it is destined to become.—Rev. T. B. Gregory.

GREEN FANCY

A remarkable story of an International Conspiracy, by George Barr McCutcheon. Don't fail to read it.

Our New Serial!

Every Mountain Family Must Have A Mountain Newspaper

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN HEDLEY, M.D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34— 3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38— 12:50 p. m.
Train No. 32— 5:34 p. m.
Southbound
Train No. 31— 12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33— 12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37— 1:10 p. m.

F. G. York, of Vesta, Minn., has been in Berea for the past ten days, having been called here by the serious illness and death of his sister, the late Mrs. H. Muncy. Mr. York has sold his farm in the West, and is looking for a small farm on which to locate near Berea. Mr. York's many friends in these parts would be pleased to have him as a neighbor again.

Miss Georgia Rector, who has been visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Spencer, returned to her home at Harrogate, Tenn., the first of the week.

Mrs. E. E. Kneeland, sister of Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, who has been spending some time as the guest of Professor Dodge's family, returned last week to her home in Harvey, Ill.

W. F. Kidd has recently purchased the Berea Telephone system and will take charge of the same about July 1.

Edward L. Roberts, superintendent of printing, returned on Monday after a very pleasant visit at Wheaton, Ill. Mr. Roberts attended the Commencement exercises of Wheaton College and also the Alumni Reunion and Banquet. Mr. Roberts is an alumnus of the 1900 class at Wheaton.

Miss Oma Robinson and Turner Gott spent a pleasant day "Down on the Farm" with Miss Oma's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Buster Maupin, last Thursday.

Misses Florence and Mary Tatum and Mrs. Buster Maupin were shopping in Lexington Friday.

Luther Ambrose, who has been in the U. S. Navy for several months, has been discharged and is at home.

Miss Mildred Gabbard and Roy Harrison gave their friends quite a surprise last week when they slipped away to Jellico, Tenn., and were married. The young couple have the best wishes of all for a happy and prosperous life.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell leaves this week for an extended visit with relatives in Illinois and California. Will Preston, who has been in the service of the U. S. Army, came home last week.

Miss Carol Edwards, who has been studying at Ohio Wesleyan University during the past year, came home last week.

We Like To Wait On Boys

In that sentence is expressed the reason why we sell so many Boys' Shoes and Clothes.

Some merchants claim the Boys' Department the most nerve racking and poorest paying part of the store. This is on account of the limited selections, and small attention given this department by such stores.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS ARE READY

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street

Berea, Kentucky

Mrs. Eva Walden Fine Millinery Ready-to-Wear

Ladies' Dresses, Corsets, Hosiery,
Fine Underwear, Waists in
all the Midsummer
Materials

See our pretty Midsummer Dresses
in Voile and Georgette

Best Quality for Least Money

MRS. H. MUNCY DIES

After a trying illness of five months, Mrs. H. Muncy passed away at the family home on Chestnut street last Wednesday. She was a victim of the flu last December and never fully recovered from the effects of that sickness, which terminated in lung trouble and was the final cause of her death.

Mrs. Muncy, with her husband and family, moved to Berea from Clay county in 1902, and they have resided here ever since.

Mrs. Muncy was a Christian woman of sterling character, and a member of the Primitive Baptist church for twenty-five years. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living, as follows: John, Martha, Rebecca, Henry and Simon, of Berea; Felix, of Hockcastle, Elkhorn, of Richmond, and Taylor, of Grah Orchard, Nebr. All the family were present at the funeral except Taylor, who had visited his mother recently and was obliged to return to his home.

The funeral was held at the Berea Cemetery on Thursday afternoon, the 19th, at 2:30 p. m., conducted by the Rev. J. W. Cotton, pastor of the Primitive Baptist church at Richmond, and assisted by Brother Hudspeth.

Besides the family above mentioned, Mrs. Muncy is survived by her husband, her aged father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William York, of Macon, Clay county, and numerous other relatives. One sister, Mrs. Glen Shell, of London, two brothers, Felix York, of Vesta, Minn., and John, of Adelia, Ky., were present at the funeral.

Mrs. Muncy was one of Berea's most respected citizens, and had a wide acquaintanceship and a large circle of friends, whose sympathies are extended to the bereaved family in their sorrow and irreparable loss.

WOMAN'S CLUB IN BEREA

A very interesting meeting was held at the Baptist church Friday, June 13 at 2:30, consisting of the ladies of Berea who are interested in organizing a Woman's Club.

Mrs. Weaver of Louisville was with us and gave a very instructive talk on club work and what an organization of this kind can accomplish by everybody working together.

After Mrs. Weaver's talk the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. T. McGuire; First Vice President, Mrs. W. J. Baird; Second Vice President, Mrs. T. J. Osborne; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Geo. G. Dick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. G. Best; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Liveness.

Mrs. McGuire took the chair with much hesitancy for the job is a big one, but we as club members are going to back her up and help her to make this year's work count.

The chair appointed the following committees to draw up a constitution to be presented to the club to be held in the Baptist church Thursday, June 19, at 3:00 o'clock: Ch. Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. W. J. Baird, Mrs. B. H. Roberts, Mrs. J. R. Robertson. We hope every one will be thinking about this meeting and decide to join.

Signed: Mrs. Geo. G. Dick, Sec'y.

WANTED

Girls over 16 years old to learn knitting. Excellent wages and excellent working conditions. Apply Richmond Hosiery Mills, Ross-ville, Ga., six miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Services

Quite interesting services at the pavilion last Lord's day night at 7:30. Singing, preaching and special quartette all contributed to make the hour spent there very helpful to all present. Next Lord's day night at 7:30 W. J. Hudspeth will preach and the quartette will sing to the delight of all. Subject of sermon will be "Serving Jesus Only." Let every one be there.

Committee.

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

Baptist Church

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching services, 11:00 a. m. B. Y. P. U., 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Sunday School Record

Attendance, 194; Bibles, 87; Collection, \$7.47.

We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. John Cunningham, Pastor.

Christian Church

Services last Lord's day proved to be very interesting from announcement of first song till the benediction.

Bible school attendance good, 84; Bibles present, 25; chapters read, 190; offering, \$2.50.

Program as usual for next Lord's day: Bible school, 9:45; preaching and communion, 11:00 a. m., subject of the sermon will be "Who Then Can Be Saved?" No. 2. You are welcome to be with us.

W. J. Hudspeth, Minister.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Church services 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Epworth League Meeting 6:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., Wednesday.

West End Sunday School, June 22

Total attendance, 35; teachers present, 3; total collection 46c.

Jno. E. Parsons, Supt.

4 — BIG DAYS — 4

At the Baptist Church

— In July —

Sunday, July 6 — Booster Sunday.

Sunday, July 13 — Membership Sunday.

Sunday, July 20 — Decision Sunday.

Sunday, July 27 — Victory Sunday.

4 — Big Sundays in July — 4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of J. W. Lewis will present same to the undersigned properly verified on or before August 1, 1919, or same will be disallowed.

Alice Lewis, Ex'tx.,

Berea, Ky., Route No. 2.

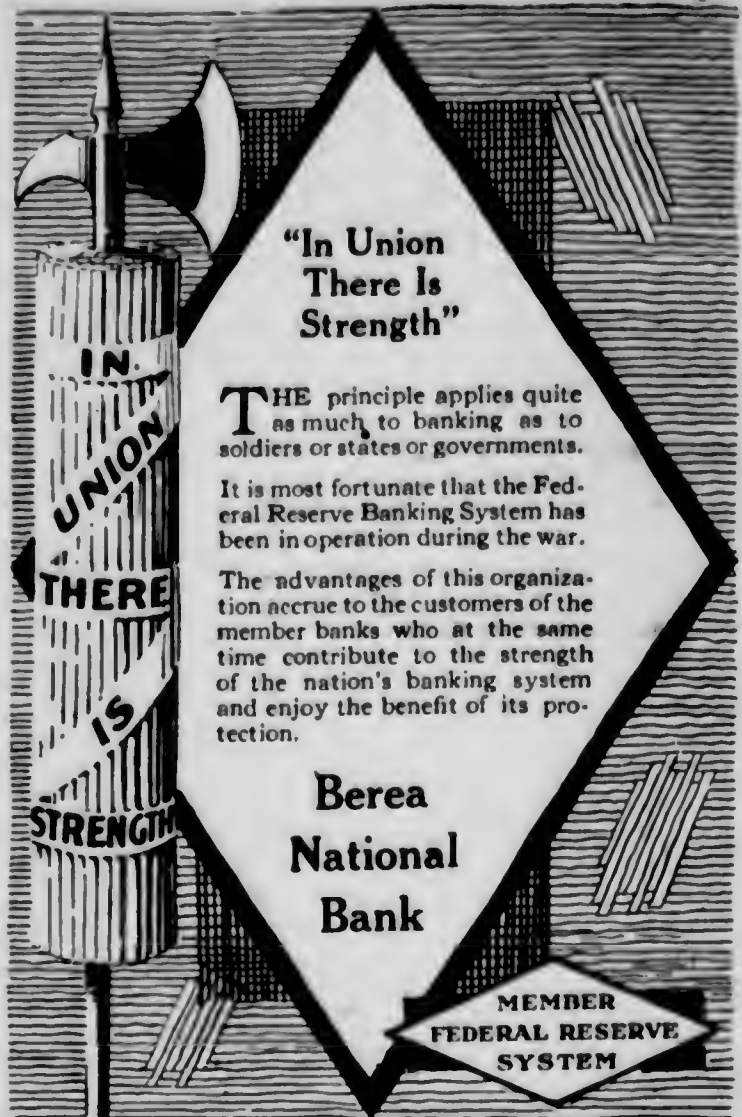
ORDINANCE

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, That the owners of property abutting on Jackson street up to its intersection with Hawlings Place shall have standard curbing and gutters built along their property according to specifications to be given by the street committee after authority from the City Council.

J. L. Gay, Mayor,

E. Fothergill, Clerk.

The dandelion is yellow, but it never quits.



"In Union There Is Strength"

THE principle applies quite as much to banking as to soldiers or states or governments. It is most fortunate that the Federal Reserve Banking System has been in operation during the war. The advantages of this organization accrue to the customers of the member banks who at the same time contribute to the strength of the nation's banking system and enjoy the benefit of its protection.

Berea National Bank

MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

At Belue's

Richmond, Ky.

See Our

Smart Virginia Dare Dresses

Bischos and Princess
Suits and Coats

Our Millinery will Close
Out at Cost

Come in and see our mid-summer wearing apparel. We are sure the price, as well as the style, will be correct.

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

CONSERVE THE WATER

The continued dry weather is slowing up the flow of the springs and seriously threatens a water shortage.

In view of this situation water users are urged to use as little as possible, and to carefully guard against waste.

The sprinkling of lawns and gardens must be discontinued at once.

If we can have the faithful cooperation of all concerned in conserving the water, we believe it will not be necessary to cut anybody off.

Any person who discovers a leak or notices any improper use of water will confer a favor by notifying Superintendent Dick at the Power Plant, Phone No. 187.

THOS. J. OSHORNE

Texas has the biggest wool crop in the history of the State.

WANTED

Carpenters, Boat Builders, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Millwrights, Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Painters, for work on high class yachts and phonograph cabinets. Steady work. Our shops are sanitary, light, and steam-heated.

THE MATTHEWS COMPANY
ad-52. Port Clinton, Ohio.

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

Commencement is over; but inquiries for farms and homes in and around Berea continue to come in. Now is the time to list your property, if you want to sell. We have more inquiries than we have places to sell. If you have a farm, or town property, to sell drop in at the Berea Bank & Trust Co. and list it with us and we will sell it if you will price it worth the money.

DEAN & HERNDON,

Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

A PAINT UP DAY

An interesting example of community spirit is being given by some of the agricultural societies, in holding Paint Up Days, to paint fair buildings. The paint problem has been getting very serious, since materials and labor went so high. Many cattle shows have been helped into bankruptcy by their paint and clean up bill.

Some progressive societies assemble as many as 500 farmers and business men for a day, for painting and cleaning and repairing the association's property. Any kind of organization that shows that spirit is bound to be a big factor in the progress of its locality. Our good friend, Mr. E. H. Goudy, superintendent of the Berea College Paint Shop, has been doing his part to encourage painting, by giving a demonstration in that line before the agricultural class recently, which was both interesting and instructive. Mr. Goudy is an expert painter and will be glad to offer suggestions to anyone interested in painting.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

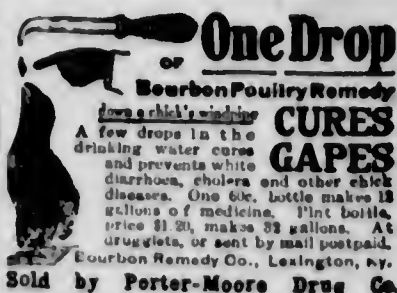
First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.



One Drop
Bourbon Poultry Remedy
CURES GAPES
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 6c. bottle makes 18 gallons of medicine. Pint bottle, price \$1.25, makes 36 gallons. At drugists, or sent by mail postpaid. Bourbons Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notice is given.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

GOOD ROADS MEETING A GREAT SUCCESS

Since it became known that the Dixie Highway Commission would visit Berea on their official inspection trip of the highway from Cincinnati south, the local committee has been busy making arrangements for a big rally of the citizens in the interest of good roads.

Despite the heavy rain, the official party reached Berea on Monday evening at 6:45. Just forty-five minutes behind the scheduled hour for their arrival, and were welcomed at Boone Tavern by the local chairman, Mr. J. W. Hendon, and

other representative citizens of Berea.

A banquet had been spread at the Tavern for the visitors and some local boosters for good roads. About one hundred and fifty sat down to a toothsome feast prepared and served in most inviting style.

Due to the public meeting which was called for eight o'clock, there were no "after-dinner speeches," but the party adjourned to the pavilion back of the library where a good crowd had gathered to hear the addresses there.

After the singing of some patriotic songs and some happy remarks by the chairman, Mr. Hendon, Judge Allison, chairman of the Dixie Highway Commission, from Chattanooga, Tenn., gave a brief address, outlining in general the work of the Highway Commission, and expressing his high expectation that Kentucky would not fail in her part of the great project.

Among those who were present as members of the Highway Commission and spoke at the meeting were the following: Judge M. M. Allison, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis, Ind.; John L. Shuff, of Cincinnati, O.; A. F. Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn.; W. T. Anderson, of Macon, Ga.; A. S. Batchelder, of Washington, D. C., chairman Executive Board American Auto Association; W. S. Gilbreath, of Detroit, Mich.; Col. M. B. O'Leary, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Rodman Wiley, County Judge Price,

and County Road Commissioner Baxter, of Richmond, were also present and spoke effectively in favor of good roads. Mr. Bradbury represented Judge Mullins of Rockcastle county, and responded to a request of the chair for a short speech.

We wish it were possible for us to give a stenographic report of each speech, but must content ourselves with mentioning some of the "high spots" touched by the speakers.

If any came to the meeting with the idea that the discussion of good roads would prove a dry subject they were soon disillusioned. Every speaker had a real message packed full of facts, argument, good sense and a little nonsense for spice, that held the closest attention throughout.

We can no longer consider the matter of a good road as a luxury—it is a twentieth century necessity. It is inseparably associated with our development along social, educational and religious lines. Indeed, so definitely associated that without good roads our progress along these lines must of necessity be retarded.

Some of the hot shots from live wires are as follows:

Good roads make for fellowship, companionship, culture, and happiness. Build good roads.

Our soldiers know that good roads saved France, by making rapid transportation of troops possible. They will expect better roads in America when they return.

Make the country life more attractive for your sons and daughters by building a good road to town.

Good roads will make better schools and churches possible, by

making them more accessible.

There are no Bolsheviks on good roads. They do not believe in progress.

Good roads have a great economic value as a means of transportation for freight and farm products.

Real estate is of more value when adjoining a good road.

Once good roads are built no community would part with them at any price.

Road Commissioner Wiley promised that Kentucky would do her part in building good roads, and in finishing up the Dixie Highway through the State, at whatever cost.

No community lives to itself. Therefore, each must do its part to make good roads possible to every other community.

The visiting Commissioners did not fail to say many nice things about the "Grand Old State of Kentucky," but what they said about the bad roads in Kentucky—well, they ought to be improved right away.

The attendance of farmers from the surrounding country was small on account of the rainy weather. Some were possibly unable to come because of BAD ROADS!

A couple of comic selections by the male quartette were well rendered and much enjoyed.

The meeting was a pronounced success throughout.

The members of the Commission left at noon Tuesday, enroute to London for a meeting in that city Tuesday evening.

4 — BIG DAYS — 4 At the Baptist Church — In July —

Sunday, July 6 — Booster Sunday.
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KENTUCKY'S FIRST OIL WELL

In the year 1854, a gentleman emigrated from New England to Cumberland county, Kentucky, and there established his home. He was a man of small resources financially, but with a family of nine, heavy liabilities. His home was situated between a small stream leading down to the river and the foot of a tall Cumberland county mountain. He conceived the idea of sinking brine well or drilling for salt water, with the ultimate purpose of manufacturing salt in large and paying quantities.

His project soon became the object of a good deal of ridicule on the part of his neighbors. This incensed the enterprising gentleman to the extent that on one particular afternoon after regaling himself on "moonshine," more generally known as "moonshine," had informed his neighbors that he would drill and drill until he struck salt water or hell and so he drilled and drilled and drilled until one day, some months following, as he came over the hill from getting his fill at a certain still just at twilight, he looked down upon his industry and saw coming from the mouth of the well a great flame of fire licking the top of the tallest trees; and looking further, he saw the previously placid little mountain stream a burning sheet as far down the hillside as the eye could see.

Naturally his conclusion was that in failing to strike salt water he had made good his threat and had opened up hell on his neighbors and fellow neighbors of Cumberland county. Believing that this would bring down upon him their condemnation and probably result in the revival of some of the punishments of the good old fathers back in the days of Witchcraft the morning found his mountain but deserted, his rich oil well left to those who might dare to claim it; and it is recorded that when last seen just this side of the Kentucky border on his way back to Pennsylvania, he stated that the only reason he was walking he did not have wings to fly.

STATE FAIRS AND LIVE STOCK SHOWS

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Aug. 9 — 8 days.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Aug. 15 — 9 days.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Aug. 20 — 10 days.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Aug. 25 — 5 days.

Mother: "Now, Robby, was it you who picked all the white meat off this chicken?"

Robby: "Well, mother, to make a clean breast of it, I did."

Noted Berea Graduate Dies

COLUMBUS, O., June 21. — Prof. John H. Jackson, Negro educator and writer, died at his home here. He was 68 years of age. Professor Jackson was the first Negro to be graduated from Berea College, Berea, Ky. He was president of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for eleven years and president of the Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., for three years. He also was connected with the public schools of Lexington, where he was born, for several years.

His chief published work was a "History of Education from the Greeks to the Present Time." At the time of his death he was secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A. here. In 1880 he was a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Republican national convention, where he was one of the famous 300 who voted for Grant. — Lexington Leader.

UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued from Page One)

of their constitutions excluding Negroes from membership. The resolution was telegraphed to Samuel Gompers, in Atlantic City.

Bills to put the meat business under federal control have been introduced in both House and Senate. Licensing of packers is provided and licenses are to be subject to revocation on violation of any provisions of the laws or unfair practices. The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, provides that packers must dispose of their interests in stockyards in two years.

President Wilson is watching the fight in the Senate against the League of Nations, and the length of his tour of the United States will be determined by its developments. According to opinion in official quarters in Washington opponents of the league will not be able to carry enough votes to pass the Fall resolution seeking to make an immediate peace with Germany and Austria. Sentiment of the people in favor of the league is being felt in Washington and is swinging many of the league opponents over to the other side.

Secretary Daniels stated recently that the navy department had in contemplation a trans-Pacific flight with a lighter-than-air craft as soon as it could build a modern dirigible of American design. He intimated, however, that reduction of the 1920 naval aviation appropriation from \$45,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

as proposed by the House naval committee would cause abandonment of the plan.

The secretary said reduction of the appropriation virtually would mean that the American navy "must stand still and watch the procession go by, after having just completed the most remarkable achievement in the history of aviation — the transatlantic flight." Naval officials said Great Britain would spend from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 on the army and navy air services during the coming year and that France would spend more than \$200,000,000 on aerial development.

A nery engineer on Baltimore &

Ohio train No. 57, Detroit to Cincinnati, foiled an attempted train robbery near Lima, O., last Saturday as well as prevented what appeared sure to be a bad wreck if he had obeyed the orders of the hold-up men, according to statements of the train crew and passengers on arrival at Cincinnati.

The train was preparing to back up on a siding near Lima to allow train No. 58, Cincinnati to Detroit, to pass. Four men who were in hiding, crept out and uncoupled the train from the locomotive. But the holdup men failed to notice the safety chain. They demanded that the engineer pull his engine away from there. The engineer refused, but did not put on steam enough to give the train a jerk, the safety chain standing the pull. The train crew, knowing that train No. 58 had not passed, rushed out of the train when it began to move and drove off the bandits with revolvers.

The express car was directly behind the engine and would probably have been looted, while had the engine pulled away it would have been directly in the way of No. 58, which came through not five minutes after the bandits had disappeared into the woods and the engineer had backed his train onto the siding.

KENTUCKY NEWS (Continued from Page One)

lorsville, Representative Spencer and Bullitt district; Blaine Short, Jackson, Representative Seventy-ninth district.

Engraved memorial certificates bearing signatures of Gov. James D. Black and Edward W. Ilness, chairman of the Kentucky Council of National Defense, are to be presented by the Council to the nearest of kin of all Kentucky soldiers who lost their lives in the world war. The certificates will recite that the Kentucky Council of National Defense "in profound appreciation of the supreme sacrifice for country and mankind offers this token of gratitude and sympathy." The concluding paragraph quotes this utterance of Abraham Lincoln: "I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn price that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom." The seals of Kentucky and the United States will be appended.

"Papa, where is atoms?" asked the six-year-old boy.

"Atoms? I don't know, my boy. Athens, you probably mean," answered the father.

"No," answered the lad, "atoms, I mean, the place where everything is blown to."

Magistrate: "What is the prisoner charged with, constable?"

P. C.: "Assault and battery on his mother-in-law, your worship."

Magistrate: "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner: "Guilty, your worship."

Magistrate: "I fine you ten and six."

Prisoner: "But why the extra six-pence, sir?"

Magistrate: "That's the war tax or amusements."

"Don't worry about OUR house
it is covered with —

Carey

ASFALTSLATE
SHINGLES

Cover your new house or re-roof your present home with Carey Asfaltslate Shingles and be immune to sparks, cinders and all ordinary fire risks.

Insurance companies can pay your loss in dollars and cents, but they cannot repay you for the fear and fright of fire.

Every package of Carey Asfaltslate Shingles bears the approval stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories. The best proof that they reduce the fire risk is in the fact that they save you money on your fire insurance premiums.

The surface of Carey Asfaltslate Shingles is natural red or green crushed slate which wears indefinitely and never fades. These shingles never crack, they require no paint, do not rot, dry out or curl. The nail heads being protected by the asphalt which forms the lower side of the shingles, never rust. All this means long life and low up-keep. Consult us about your roof.

CAREY BUILDING MATERIALS

Asbestos Built-Up Roofs
Felted Asphalt Felt
Damp-Proofing Comp'ds
Fibre Coating for Roofs
Asbestos Materials
Asphalt Built-Up Roofs
Asfaltslate Shingles
Insulating Papers
Wallboard
Roofing Paints
Fiberglass Asbestos Felt
Asphalt Pitch
Rubber Roofings
Elastic Expansion Joint
Elastic Cement Roofing
85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Coverings

STEPHENS & MUNCY

Mill Yards near L. & N. Depot
BEREA, KENTUCKY



"Green-Seal" your house and save repair bills

House-owners know the annoyance and expense of continually paying out money for repair bills, but by using Hanna's Green Seal Paint on their property occasionally, these bills can be done away with to a large extent. Any surface, if left to itself and not properly painted, is bound to decay sooner or later, whereas a coat or two of paint at reasonable intervals will prepare it to withstand all the ravages of time and wet weather.

Formula on Every Package

SOLD BY

C. B. ARNETT & SON
Berea, Kentucky

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

BEREA RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY ASSOCIATION

"Help Paint the County Red"

This Association was organized because of the demand for Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching purposes.

Standardization of poultry for Kentucky is being advocated and pushed by the State Poultry Specialists of the State College of Agriculture. Eastern Kentucky being standardized with the birds with the exception of a few counties, made a broad field for the Reds. This being true the Breeders under the direction of the County Agent got together and organized the Association so as to be able to help in this great work for Kentucky.

The Association produced from February 1 to June 1, 30,018 eggs. Two hundred and seven people purchased eggs for hatching purposes. Sixty-one new flocks were started within the bounds of the Association — southern Madison and Rockcastle counties. Thousands of eggs were shipped to other counties of Kentucky.

The 21 members of the association have more than 5,000 pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens to date. The flocks are headed with males valued at from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Eggs for hatching purposes were sold for \$1.00 per setting (15 eggs) or \$6.00 per hundred.

This Association will put on a complete exhibit of poultry and eggs at the Berea Agricultural Fair in October.

For further information write County Agent, Berea, Ky.

GRAIN GROWERS MEETING

The grain growers and machine owners and operators of southern Madison county met Saturday, June 21, at Berea Bank & Trust Co. for the purpose of arranging for the best methods of handling wheat crops, such as threshing, selling wheat and other grains to best advantage to grower and machine owner and operator.

The meeting was called to order by County Agent Spence at 3:00 p. m. Mr. Wilson elected chairman, H. O. Lamb secretary.

Mr. Spence spoke on relations between growers and threshers as to prices, sacks, etc. Mr. Miracle spoke on the high cost of labor in relation to the cost of threshing.

Mr. Wilson suggested that the growers furnish labor to threshers and the threshers make a flat price for threshing under these conditions, the growers to cooperate in furnishing labor.

Mr. Miracle offered to furnish separator, engine, fireman, water boy, two feeders and two weighers — growers to take care of straw and put grain on table, and thresh wheat for fifteen cents per bushel, rye for twenty cents, oats for fifteen cents.

Edgar Moore agreed to furnish everything and thresh wheat at twenty cents, rye for twenty-five cents, and oats for fifteen cents per bushel, growers to put wheat on table.

These prices were accepted by growers and machine owners and operators at this meeting. Mr. Spence and Mr. Moore were appointed to consult with the officers.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.88, No. 3 white \$1.87@1.87 1/2, No. 2 yellow \$1.87@1.88, No. 3 yellow \$1.86@1.87, No. 2 mixed \$1.86@1.87, No. 3 mixed \$1.85@1.86, white ear \$1.90@1.88, yellow ear \$1.80@1.88, mixed ear \$1.80@1.90.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$32@30, and clover mixed \$31@37, clover \$25@30.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 75c, standard 74 1/2 @75c, No. 3 white 78 1/2 @74c, No. 2 mixed 78c, No. 3 mixed 72c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 34 1/2c, centralized creamery extras 35c, firsts 40 1/2c.

Eggs—Prima firsts 41c, firsts 39 1/2c, ordinary firsts 38c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs. 30c; fowls, 5 lbs and over 27c; do, under 5 lbs, 27c; do roosters, 16c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$11.50@14, butchers extra \$12@12.50, heifers extra \$12@12.50, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7@10, cows extra \$9.50@10.50, good to choice \$7@9.50, common to fair \$6.50@8.50; canners \$6@8.50.

Calves—Extra \$17.50, fair to good \$9.50@17.50, common and large \$7@12. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$20.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$20.50, medium \$20@20.50, fags \$10@12.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$15@18.25, light shippers \$10@12.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$13@14.

of the Berea Bank & Trust Co. in regard to using room in the Bank as a regular meeting place for the Farmers' Meetings and provide sufficient chairs to accommodate Farmers attending such meetings. The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p. m.

H. O. Lamb, Secretary.

INTERESTING FACTS

Narrow Gap Agricultural Picture Show, Saturday night, June 14, was well attended. One hundred and thirty-four people were present. An Agricultural lantern slide lecture was given by P. N. Barrett, assistant Junior Agricultural Club leader, and County Agent Spence.

Music was furnished by local talent. After the lecture was over the musicians played until 11:00 o'clock. This music was enjoyed so well that nobody left until the music ceased.

Thirty of the Agricultural Club members of Narrow Gap and Big Hill attended this lecture.

W. H. Jones, George Galliff and J. H. Wolfe have recently purchased some pure bred short horn bulls for Rockcastle county. This means an increase in our live stock.

It has been said by a number of citizens of Rockcastle county that S. P. Caudill of Conway has one of the best bulls that has ever been in the county. This bull will be exhibited at the Mt. Vernon fair this year.

There are nine infertile egg producers in southern Madison county. They have produced more than two hundred dozens and are furnishing to the people in Berea to be put up for winter use in water-glass.

Scaffold Cane Community Club was favored with an Agricultural Lantern Slide Lecture given Saturday night, June 21, by Prof. George Roberts of the State College of Agriculture, and the County Agent.

The lecture was well attended. At the close of the lecture Professor Roberts and County Agent were served biscuits, honey and butter by T. J. Lake, a farmer living in this community.

The County Agent visited many of the boys and girls of the Agricultural Club last week, and found splendid crops, and fat, thrifty-growing black and red pigs. The Agricultural Club work is moving along nicely.

Don't forget the Berea Agricultural Fair to be held in October. Now is the time to begin with the crops and stock. The best fair ever held at Berea is expected.

T. H. Seal, whose farm is on Scaffold Cane ridge in Rockcastle county, made a record three-fourths of an acre of strawberries this year. He sold \$245 worth off of the three-fourths of an acre on the local market — Berea. His farm is eight miles out.

An Urgent Celebration

By Willis Brooks.

My father was Marshal one Fourth of July.
And made a long-lasting impression,
With his sash and his sword and a plume waving high,
As he gallantly rode a gay thoroughbred by.
At the head of the gorgeous procession.

In a garlanded chariot next to the band
My mother was Liberty's Goddess;
With a cap on her head and a sword in her hand,
Begowned in the stripes of our glorious land,
Set off with a star-spangled bodice.

You see, this was ever so long, long ago—
Before they were known to each other;
And, of course, since he wasn't so much as her beau,
Neither one of them had any reason to know
That they were my father and mother.

Now the Marshal, you know, is expected to ride
Up and down the whole length of the column;
And the Goddess is always supposed to preside
As the guardian of Freedom, America's pride,
With a dignity stately and solemn.

For a Marshal is one who's appointed to see
That the marchers are all in their stations;
And a Goddess, of course, is expected to be
So far above earthly enticements that she
Will indulge in no human flirtations.

But I've heard people say 'twas the talk of the town—

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

Mountain Summer School

June 6 to July 11, and July 11 to August 15

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is adapted to those who can come for five weeks, or ten weeks. There will be a special week for ministers and religious leaders, and another week for farmers.

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks	Ten Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
"Table Board, women	10.00	20.00
Room Rent	2.50	5.00
Totals	\$18.50	\$35.00

*Men Pay for Board 11.25 22.50

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

	Ten Weeks
Business Courses	\$5.00
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	2.50
Voices, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	7.50
Use of Piano, one hour per day	2.50
Use of Organ, one hour per day	.75
Use of Music Library	.50
Class Work in Harmony	3.00

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fall Term Begins September 17.

That this Marshal was so patriotic
He pranced and cavorted his steed up
and down
Within sight of the red, white and
blue of that gown
As if held there by fetters despotic.
And that Goddess, I'm told, without
turning her head,
Saw each of these purposeful
prances,
And reflected her colors from cheeks
blushing red
Under temples of white; and her eyes,
it is said,
Were bright with the blue of her
glances.

So, that's how it comes that the
Fourth of July
Provokes me to glad celebration.
If the Marshal and Goddess had let it
go by
And taken no part, who the dickens
would I
Have been in the scheme of Crea-
tion?

(Copyright.)

NORTH CAROLINA WAS FIRST

Published Declaration of Independence
Long Before the One Which Has
Become Immortal.

North Carolina not only disputes with New England the honor of the first battle of the Revolution, and the credit of holding the first "tea party," but points with pride to its Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, antedating that of Philadelphia by two months. The battle of Alamance was fought in 1771, admitted by at least one New England historian, Hancock, as being the first of the Revolution. The tea party was held in front of the governor's palace at least eighty years before Boston dumped her tea in the harbor.

Therefore, all North Carolinians have a right to consider themselves descendants of the real and original "founders of liberty."

SPRING SHOWS THE HOUSEWIFE WAY TO DISPEL MONOTONY OF WINTER'S MENUS



Gathering Wild Greens is Not Beneath the Dignity of Anyone Who Knows How Delicious Are These First Plants of Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you want to give your daily meals more variety than has been possible during the winter, you will be interested in reading of the changes one woman, who lived in a town with a fairly good market, made in order that she might use more of the spring foods and less of the heavy foods.

For breakfast, instead of pancakes, sausages, bacon, fried potatoes, and hot breads, to which her family had been accustomed, she gave them fruits, rhubarb sauce, baked apples, stewed prunes, grapefruit, oranges, bananas, many kinds of cereal with cream, toast, and eggs prepared in various ways, not including frying.

Green Foods Forward.

For dinner, such vegetables as dandelion greens, spinach, beet greens, kale, onions, cabbage or lettuce were always prominent. Bulky foods like cereals and fruits took the place of rich pastries and cakes. Meat was served in smaller quantities than before, and once in a while was omitted. For supper, soups and salads became partially sweetened with figs and raisins, and sponge cake served with fruit gelatin dishes and puddings, were the favorite desserts.

The Office of Home Economics, U. S. department of agriculture, also believes in menus which introduce fresh vegetables and fruits, and has tried out the recipes given below, finding them satisfactory. These menus and the recipes for the less common dishes were given merely as suggestions for those who care to use their originality as this woman did in the preparation of spring menus. The housekeeper who lives on a farm or in a small town can follow the same plan to even better advantage, as she can usually gather many sorts of wild greens and often her own rhubarb, kale, cabbage, and spring onions.

Some Springtime Menus.

BREAKFAST.
Rhubarb Sauce.
Oatmeal (cooked in fireless cooker) Cream
Poached Eggs on Toast.
Coffee.
DINNER.
Puree of Spinach
Scalloped Potatoes
Creamed Cauliflower
Butter
Bread
Prune Pudding
SUPPER.
Greens and Peas. Timbales with Sauce
Baked Potatoes
Buttered Beets
Diced Fruit
Cookies

BREAKFAST.
Grapefruit
Corn-meal Mush with Cream
Coddled Eggs
Butter
Bread
Coffee
DINNER.
Clear Soup
Salmon Loaf with Creamed Peas
Lettuce Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing
Chocolate Bread Pudding
SUPPER.
Eggs Florentine
Butter
Apple Celery and Raisin Salad on Lettuce
Lemon Sherbet
Cake

BREAKFAST.
Stewed Prunes
Cream
Muffins
Bacon and Eggs
Cocoa
DINNER.
Clear Soup
Roast Beef
Brown Potatoes
Greens with Brown Tomato Sauce
Holls
Rhubarb Short Cake
SUPPER.
Deviled Eggs
Creamed String Beans
Butter
Baking Powder Biscuit
Rhubarb Marmalade
Bananas and Cream
Cookies

How to Make Some of the Dishes.
Puree of Spinach.
1/2 peck spinach (washed, picked over and cooked until tender). Drain spinach and rub through sieve. Reheat. Add:
3 tablespoons butter. 1 tablespoon flour.
1/2 cup cream.

Arrange on serving dish and garnish with hard cooked eggs.

PRUNE PUDDING.
2 cups milk
1/4 cup corn syrup.
3 tablespoons corn- 1/4 teaspoon salt.
starch. 1 teaspoon vanilla.
12 prunes, cooked

Heat 1 1/2 cups of the milk in double boiler. Mix 1/4 cup cold milk with corn starch and add together with the corn syrup, prunes and salt to the hot milk. Cook twenty minutes, cool, add vanilla, and serve with cream. This recipe will make four servings.

GREENS AND PEA TIMBALES.
1 cup pea pulp. 3 tablespoons melted 1 cup greens (cook- fat.
ed and cut fine). 1/4 teaspoon pepper.
3 eggs. Few grains cayenne.
1 1/2 teaspoons salt. 10 drops onion juice.

Mix and turn into greased molds, set in pan of hot water and bake un-

til firm in slow oven. Serve with white sauce, seasoned and mixed with finely chopped greens. This recipe will make eight timbales.

EGGS FLORENTINE.

1/2 cup greens (cooked and cut fine).
4 eggs
1/4 cup white sauce made of
1 tablespoon fat. 1/4 teaspoon salt.
1 tablespoon flour. 1/4 cup grated cheese.
1/4 cup milk

Lightly grease six individual baking dishes and in each put two tablespoons greens. Break eggs into cup singly and slip into baking dishes. Season with salt and pepper. The white sauce is made by heating butter and flour together until well mixed, then adding hot milk and cooking until thick. Season and pour over eggs. Sprinkle grated cheese over top of dishes and bake until brown. Serve hot.

GREENS WITH BROWN TOMATO SAUCE.
3 tablespoons fat. 1 1/2 teaspoons highly
1/4 teaspoon mustard. seasoned sauce.
Few grains cayenne. (made for serving
1 teaspoon lemon with meat)
juice. 1/2 cup stewed and
strained tomatoes

Cook fat until well browned and add 3 cups greens cooked until tender. This amount will make 8 average-sized servings.

Heat and Labor on Hot Summer Days Are Saved.

Delicious Chicken Dinner Put on Table by Indiana Woman When Machine Load of City Guests Arrives Unexpectedly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The amount of meat canned in home kitchens has increased year by year since the process was first found to be practicable. Slowly but surely women are realizing that it is better to distribute the eating of fresh meat over many months by canning part when it is plentiful than to overeat for a few weeks and then go meatless until the next season.

Heat and labor on hot, busy summer days are saved by winter canning of meat, and a supply of canned fish and meat is very handy in emergencies which arise even in the best-regulated households.

A woman in White county, Indiana, did not think it practical for country women to can meat, but she did "put up" a few cans of chicken because everyone in her club was doing it. The home demonstration agent, supervised by the United States department of agriculture and the state college at Purdue, had given a meat-canning demonstration in the county, and when the women learned that meat could be canned, none of them tried it. Several months after canning the meat the skeptical one was bawling the week's washing on the line, when a machine load of city guests drove in the yard. Glad as the hostess was to see them, her first thought was of the pick-up dinner she had planned giving her family that day. She was noted as a good cook, and it was hard to see her renown in that line suffer even a temporary eclipse. Then came remembrance of the canned meat. In a short time a delicious chicken dinner was on the table and her reputation as a cook was saved.

Of Interest to the Housewife
Quicklime will drive away ants.
An oyster shell in the teakettle will prevent rust.

Fresh bread in the cake box will keep the cake fresh.

Tomatoes may be stuffed with celery, green peppers, onions and mince-meat.

Empty spoons dyed prettily with Easter dyes make entrancing playthings for small children.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR JUNE 29

REVIEW: RESPONSE TO GOD'S
LOVE.

SELECTION FOR READING—Phil. 3:
1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will praise thee, O
Lord my God, with my whole heart—
Ps. 137:2.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Our Love
to Our Heavenly Father—John 14:15.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things We Have
Learned About God—John 3:16.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Marks
of a Christian.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Some
Fundamentals of Faith and Practice.

The method of review will largely be
determined by the grade of the school.
The primary teacher can use the mat-
terial which shows love to the Heav-
enly Father; the junior teacher, that
which teaches about God; the inter-
mediate teacher, the marks of a Chris-
tian; the senior and adult teacher, the
fundamentals of faith and practice. An
illustrative of the method for the
senior and adult, note the following:

Lesson I. God who was before all
things is the cause of all things. The
universe came into being by the will
and act of the divine personality. Man
himself is a creation of God, not an
evolution. All things continue to be
by the preserving power of God. This
great being is the Father of all who be-
lieve on Jesus Christ. We should give
him our undivided affection and trust
him for food and raiment.

Lesson II. Jesus, the Son of God
and Israel's Messiah, is the lamb who
bore our sins. Out of God's love he
was given, and "whosoever believeth
on him shall not perish, but have ever-
lasting life."

Lesson III. Jesus Christ rose from
the dead. His resurrection guarantees:
1. The integrity of the Scriptures
(1 Cor. 15:20).

2. The reality of the divine person
(Rom. 1:4).

3. The sufficiency of Christ's aton-
ing sacrifice (Rom. 4:25).

4. Life and immortality of the be-
liever (1 Cor. 15:20).

Lesson IV. On the day of Pentecost
the Holy Spirit was poured out upon
the disciples, baptizing them into the
one body of which Christ is the head.
The gift of the Spirit peculiarly qual-
ified the disciples to be his witnesses.

Lesson V. God created man in his
likeness and image and placed him at
the head of creation.

Lesson VI. Through the fall of
Adam sin has passed upon all men,
bringing death, physical and spiritual,
and sorrow in its train.

Lesson VII. Lost men are saved
absolutely by God's grace. His grace
means his kindness toward men
through Jesus Christ.

Lesson VIII. At the preaching of
Jonah the people of Nineveh repented.
Because of their repentance God's
wrath was turned aside. Those who
repent of their sins and cry to God
for mercy through Jesus Christ shall
be saved.

Lesson IX. It is only through faith
that man can please God. Through
faith the mightiest victories have been
wrought. The grand exemplar upon
whom faith can rest is Jesus Christ.

Lesson X. The grand incentive to
obedience is love to God. Calling Christ
Lord will not answer for disobedience
to his will. Hearing and doing his
teachings is building upon the solid
rock. Such building can never be de-
stroyed by flood or storm.

Lesson XI. The right motive in pray-
ing is not to attract man's attention,
but to have fellowship with God. God
is pleased with persistency in prayer.

Lesson XII. The greatest of the
Holy Spirit's gifts is love—the love
of God shed abroad in our hearts.
Love is not a mere sentiment or emo-
tion, but a mighty dynamic which
transforms the life, expressing itself
in practical service to men. It abides
forever.

Staying Away From Church.

The habit of absenting one's self
from the Sunday services of the church
is one that some seem to acquire very
easily. It is a habit to be shunned.
Sometimes it is occasioned by sick-
ness; often some small excuse, some
grudge against a member, some re-
signment at a fellow member's fault,
is the occasion. Jesus will be there,
even if an unworthy member is pre-
sent. Jesus may be present especially
to meet and forgive that unworthy
member; and who are we that we
should judge a brother or a sister?

Charity and Denial.

Brother men, one act of charity will
teach us more of the love of God than
a thousand sermons—one denial, than
whole volumes of the wisest writers
on theology.—F. W. Robertson.

Greatest Thing on Earth.

There is not a man or woman, how-
ever poor they may be, but have it
in their power, by the grace of God,
to leave behind them the greatest
thing on earth, character; and their
children might rise up after them and
thank God that their mother was a
pious woman, or their father a pious
man.—N. Macleod.

Transcends All Substance.

God's will is the present moment in
the daily bread which transcends all
substance.—Madama Swetchine.

STANDS FOR ALL TIME

Famous Phrase of Thomas Jef-
ferson as True in This Year
1919 as in 1776.

"GOVERNMENTS are institu-
ted among men, deriving
their just powers from the
consent of the governed." This fa-
mous phrase was written by Thomas
Jefferson, in the preamble to the De-
claration, on July 4, 1776.

"Mr. Jefferson," wrote John Adams
in his autobiography, referring to the
events of 1776, "had been now about
a year a member of congress, but had
attended his duty in the house a small
part of the time, and, when there, had
never spoken in public. During the
whole time I sat with him in congress
I never heard him utter three sen-
tences together. It will naturally be
inquired how it happened that he was
appointed on a committee of such im-
portance. Mr. Jefferson had the repu-
tation of a masterly pen."

The committee which was appoint-
ed to prepare the Declaration consist-

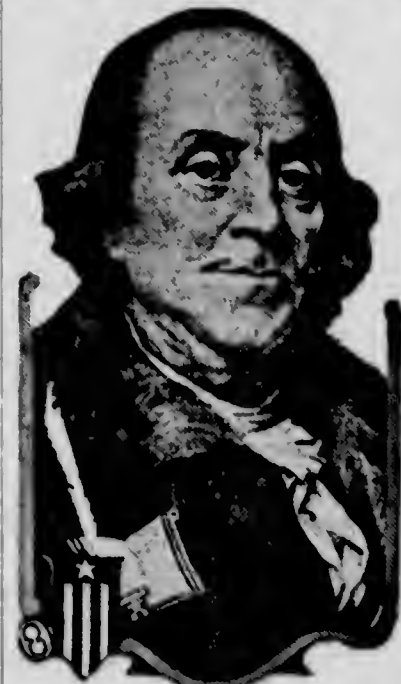


Thomas Jefferson.

ed of Benjamin Franklin, aged seven-
ty; Roger Sherman, fifty-five; John
Adams, forty; Thomas Jefferson, thirty-
three, and Robert E. Livingston, twenty-
nine. Franklin was the patriarch of this
immortal body, and Jefferson and Livingston
were both young men, with their lives
practically before them.

"I gave Jefferson my vote for chair-
man of the committee," said Adams,
"and did all in my power to secure
the votes of others. I think he had
one more vote than any other, and that
placed him at the head of the commit-
tee. I had the next highest number,
and that placed me second."

"A committee was appointed to pre-
pare a Declaration of Independence,"
wrote Jefferson in his notes. "The
committee was J. Adams, Doctor
Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R.
Livingston and myself. . . . The
committee for drafting the Declaration
desired me to do it. It was accord-
ingly done, and, before approved by



*I am sure my pen has
your most efficient ally
R. Franklin*

them, I reported it to the house on
Friday, June 28, when it was read and
ordered to lie on the table."

Amid all the chances in the phrase-
ology of the Declaration before it was
finally adopted, the sentence of the
headline remained intact, and just as
Jefferson originally presented it.

The paragraph which led up to the
quoted words is always worthy of be-
ing printed, and never more so than
now:

"We hold these truths to be self-evi-
dent, that all men are created equal,
that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain inalienable rights;
among these are life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness. That to secure
these rights, governments are instituted
among men, deriving their just powers
from the consent of the governed."

Continental's Dark Days.

In the first part of the Revolution
the states were taxed to provide money
for feeding the army, but later they
were required to send the food itself
instead of money. It was then that
things were at the lowest ebb for the
Continental armies.

China's Panorama City



© E. Burton Holmes. Courtesy Travelogue Bureau.
Ferry on the Peiho River.

TIENTSIN, called the panorama
city of China, came into pub-
lic notice again recently be-
cause of disorders in which

Americans and Japanese were involv-
ed. To walk about Tientsin is to travel,
says a bulletin of the National
Geographic society. An afternoon's
stroll from the native to the British,
French, Italian, Russian and other for-
eign quarters gives the sensation of a
magic tour through Peking, London,
Paris, Rome and Petrograd. And the
windmills among the salt mounds just
outside the city add a touch of Holland.

This panorama city has had a tem-
pestuous history. There a group of
American and other foreign residents—
Herbert C. Hoover among them—de-
fended themselves for a month against
the fanatic boxers in 1900.

Since then the native city has been
known as Chengli, or "Town Without
Walls," because the ancient barriers
were demolished during the siege. Of
the 600 doughty foreigners more than
fifty were killed and many others
wounded before military aid came.

Tientsin was the scene of another
famous siege, that of the Taping reb-
els in 1853. Followers of Hung Sin
Tuan, who had professed Christianity
and set himself up in Nanking as the
"Heavenly King," marched toward
Peking. But the Waterloo of the "long-
haired rebels" so called because they
would not plait their queues and thus
signify loyalty to the Manchus, came
at Tientsin.

"Chinese" Gordon's Victory.
The success of the campaign against
the revolutionists was due principally
to the gallant "Chinese" Gordon, Gen.
Charles George Gordon, and his "ever
victorious army." But the fact would
not be suspected from reading the im-
perial edict issued by the former com-
mander who had elevated himself to
Empress Dowager. The edict set forth
that "this glorious victory is entirely
due to the bountiful protection of heav-
en, to the ever-present help of our an-
cestors and to the foresight of the em-
press regent." A tribute is paid to the
Chinese generals, "who have been

conquered by the wind and bathed in the
rain," and one of them was awarded
the decoration of the double-eyed pe-
acock's feather.

Commanding the native force at Tien-
tsin was Seng-ko-lin-sin, a Mongol gen-
eral, who later distinguished himself
less creditably. In 1890 he sought to
defend Tientsin against a foreign ex-
pedition by erecting an immense mud
rampant outside the city. Tientsin
was captured and held for two years
by the British and French and the
crude defense is known in the foreign
quarters as "Seng-ko-lin-sin's folly."

The region about Tientsin was
known as Chi-chou, under the Hsia dy-
nasty, whose rulers, 4,000 years ago,
already had court astronomers who
could predict eclipses. Later it was
called Ya-chou, in the Chou dynasty,
marked by the western wars waged by
Mu-Wang against the "Dog Barbarians,"
thought to be ancestors of the Huns.
Tientsin dates back at least
to the fourteenth century.

Immense Salt Industry.
The salt industry in the neighbor-
hood of Tientsin is prodigious. Wind-
mills are used to pump salt water into
the fields along the Hsiao river, where
the widely-known Changlin salt is
made. Before the war nearly 20,000
tonnes were produced annually. But
Tientsin is important commercially in
many respects. It is a rice market,
and Siberia's tea formerly was shipped
through here. Exports were as varied
as the needs of the dozen or so nations
which had separate settlements along
five miles of the river front, and its
imports were as diverse as the com-
modities those nations had to ex-
change.

The Peiho and Hunho rivers con-
verge at Tientsin. From the latter to
the Yangtze-Kiang extends the Grand
canal, that remarkable specimen of
ancient engineering, mentioned by Con-
fucius, which originally was more than
1,000 miles long.

Tientsin has more people than Hong-
kong. It is the principal city of Chi-
li, and is 86 miles southeast of Peking
by rail.



© E. Burton Holmes. Courtesy Travelogue Bureau.
Street Scene in Tientsin.

One of the Interesting Exhibits Shown at the Methodist Centenary Celebration



To prove that his soul is above worldly troubles and physical pain, this
Hindu fakir unchalantly reclines on a bed of spikes, much to the
amazement of less spiritual observers. The bed of spikes will be one of the
interesting exhibits shown at the Methodist Centenary Celebration, in Co-
lumbus, O., June 20 to July 13. Whether a fakir, Hindu or otherwise, can
be found to demonstrate his power of endurance on it is still an unsettled
question with celebration officials.

WHEN PATRIOT SPOKE

Ringling Words of Patrick Henry
Are Enshrined in Hearts of
All Free Men.

"I know not what course others may
take, but as for me, give me liberty
or give me death!"

THESE were the ringing, closing
words of Patrick Henry on
March 23, 1775, as he delivered
his immortal and eloquent address in
support of the resolutions passed by the
second revolutionary convention of
Virginia, of which he was an honored
delegate.

For six months the various colonies
had been making military prepara-
tions. Lord Dunmore in Virginia wrote
in December, 1774, to the earl of Dart-
mouth:

"Every county is now arming a com-
pany of men, whom they call an in-
dependent company for the avowed
purpose of protecting their committees
and to be employed against the govern-
ment if occasion require."

When the movement for a well-reg-
ulated militia, referred to above, was



Patrick Henry.

Introduced in the revolutionary con-
gress in Virginia, it met some oppo-
sition, not because it was premature,
but because Patrick Henry came out
more boldly for war than anyone in
the colonies had done before that time.
Nearly fifty years later Thomas Jef-
ferson said: "After all, it must be al-
lowed that Patrick Henry was our
leader in the measures of the resolu-
tions in Virginia, and in that respect
more is due to him than to any other
person. . . . He left us all be-
hind."

John Roane, who heard Patrick Hen-
ry's famous speech described it to
Edward Fontaine in 1834, and this
manuscript is in the library of Cornell
university:

"You remember, sir, the conclusion
of the speech, so often declaimed in
various ways by schoolboys—'Is life
so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be
purchased at the price of chains and
slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I
know not what course others may
take, but as for me, give me liberty,
or give me death!' He gave each of



Old Church at Richmond, Va., Where
Patrick Henry Delivered His Fa-
mous Address.

these words a meaning which is not
conveyed by the reading or delivery
of them in the ordinary way.

"After a solemn pause, he raised
his eyes and chained hands toward
heaven, and prayed, in words and
tones which thrilled every heart, 'For-
bid it, Almighty God!' He then
turned toward the thud loyalists of
the house, who were quaking with ter-
ror at the idea of the consequences of
participating in proceedings which
would be visited with the penalties of
treason by the British crown; and he
slowly bent his form yet nearer to the
earth, and said: 'I know not what
course others may take, and he ac-
companied the words with his hands
still crossed, while he seemed to be
weighed down with his emotion.

"Continuing, he lifted one hand firm-
ly, as if holding a dagger with the
point aimed at his breast. He stood
like a Roman senator defying Caesar,
while the unconquerable spirit of Cato
of Utica flashed from every feature;
and he closed the grand appeal with
the solemn words, 'or give me death!'
which sounded with the awful cadence
of a hero's dirge, fearless of death,
and victorious in death; and he suited
the action to the word by a blow
upon the left breast with the right
hand, which seemed to drive the dagger
to the patriot's heart."



FIGURED IN HISTORY

Old Blue Bell Tavern, Near Phila-
delphia, Is Famous Revolu-
tionary Relic.

OF THE several far-extended
roads reaching outward from
Philadelphia, the Darby road
leading along the highland southward
to Chester has, from the beginning,
been of the most importance in our
periods of war. Strictly considered,
the road to Chester is not a highway.
It is maintained as a turnpike under
the control of a company which exacts
a rate of toll which yields an income,
it is stated, nearly equal to the cap-
ital stock involved.

There is testimony that the first
boat bridge spanning the Schuylkill
river was built on this road at Gray's
ferry under the direction of Gen. Israel
Putnam. It was removed a few
months later to keep the British out of
Philadelphia. Captain Montross's
clever engineers, however, replaced it,



The Famous Blue Bell Tavern of Rev-
olutionary Days.

and the new bridge was more service-
able than the old one.

There was plenty of going and com-
ing at Gray's ferry in the winter of
Valley Forge, as a considerable por-
tion of Howe's army was "huddled," as
Maj. John Andre recorded in his diary,
along the Darby road for three miles.
When the British withdrew from Phila-
delphia, in June, 1778, they destroyed
the boat bridges.

In April, 1780, the Gray's ferry boat
bridge was decorated in honor of the
journey of Washington to New York.

At the foot of the hill, close by
Cobb's creek, a horrier stream of the
city, is the "Blue Bell" of Paschalville,
now happily saved and safe upon park
land of the municipality. The original
bridge across the creek was built about
forty years before the Revolution. At
that time a very old grist mill, which
had been built by the Swedish Gov-
ernor Printz, stood beside the creek.
It is said to have been the first mill
operated in Pennsylvania. In Penn's
time it was acquired by William Cobb,
hence the name of the stream. The
original Blue Bell tavern was a small
wooden building, but the existing
structure antedates the Revolution, at
which time it was a popular stage
house conducted by the Paschal fam-
ily. Robert Morton, a youth of Phila-
delphia, wrote in his diary under date
of November, 1777:

"This evening Lord Cornwallis with
2,500 men marched over the bridge at
the middle ferry. With the intentions,
as supposed, to attack the fort at Red
Bank."

The next morning, while on their
march toward Darby, an American
picket, concealed in the Blue Bell,
fired upon the advance and killed two
grenadiers. Five of the Americans
were bayoneted in the tavern.

Great Patriot's Worthy Office.

Patrick Henry retired from office, a
popular man, but a tired one, and went
to live on a new estate, called Leather-
wood, consisting of 10,000 acres. The
people were not willing that he should
live a quiet life and elected him gov-
ernor again in 1784, after which he
practiced law and won great renown
as a criminal lawyer.

He died very peacefully at Red Hill
in 1799, taking great comfort in the
Christian religion, which throughout
his life had given him not only comfort
but courage and hope.

Birthday of Liberator.

The Fourth of July, as it happens, is
the birthday of a great Italian and
lover of liberty, Garibaldi, born July
4, 1807.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY

Panola

Panola, June 23. — We are having a much needed rain. — Sunday school was organized at Knob Lick school house with the following officers, viz: Roland Richardson, superintendent; Wallace Chrisman, assistant superintendent; Minerva Kindred, secretary. — Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Young spent the week end with Mrs. Young's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kindred, accompanied by two of their daughters, Stella and Mossie. — Mrs. John Chrisman is very ill. — Friends are glad to see Miss Merle Wilson home from the E. K. S. N. for the summer vacation. — Mr. and Mrs. Cole Cox and family spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Chrisman Sunday. — Miss Martha Carr spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Wallace Chrisman. — Miss Flossie Farthing spent the day with Minerva Kindred Sunday. — Miss Bertha Farthing of Indiana is visiting relatives at this place. — Jeff Gentry's home was struck by lightning last week, causing considerable damage. — Clarence Henge visited his aunt, Amanda Todd, of Duluth, Saturday and Sunday. — Edward Kindred and Stella Kindred attended Sunday school at Knob Lick. — Edward Kindred and David Henge leave today for Illinois to work the remainder of the year. — Aunt Miriam Cox is spending two weeks with her children near Richmond.

Coyle

Coyle June 23. — Farmers in this vicinity are busy cutting wheat and getting ready for their meadows. — Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cox visited Mrs. Cox's mother, Mrs. Jiles Hunter, of Needmore last Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Lake visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lake Sunday afternoon. — Mr. and Mrs. Claude Todd are the proud parents of a fine girl, born the 18th. — Mrs. Callie Dozier and little son visited her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Parks, last Thursday. — Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Little Glossip Sunday afternoon. — J. C. Bush of Richmond is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Luther Todd. — Little Jessie Glossip who has been sick for three weeks is better. — Mrs. George Bishop spent Sunday evening with Mrs. M. A. Bates. — Henry Simpson and daughter, Anna, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Peters.

Big Hill

Big Hill, June 23. — People are catching up with their crops that were delayed so by the rains in May. — The people that were burned in the explosion from a drill boiler while drilling on Philip Hayes' place are better. No one was killed but all had a narrow risk. — Plenty of gas and some oil were found from a shallow well. They are expecting to drill deeper. — Had some nice music at P. H. Hayes' the other night, made by Mr. and Mrs. Chastee and John Delong. — Miss Rhoda Settle and Charlie Neely were married last Thursday in Richmond. — Mrs. Grant Abrams is able to be up and stirring about.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 23. — Mrs. Bob Conn of Lancaster spent last week with her sons, Hugh and Henry. — U. M. Burgess was a Richmond visitor Tuesday. — Mrs. DeWitt and daughter, Jessie, of Frankfort were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roope last week. — Lee Ledford and family have moved into the Parks Flat and Lee is again in the store business with his brother, R. H. Ledford. — Mrs. John Metcalf and two children spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, on White Lick. — Frank, William and Edmond Ralston have returned home from over seas. — Mr. and Mrs. Wilder of Berea were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynn. — Mrs. Lonnie Stowe was quite sick the first of the week. — Jim Morgan received a message Sunday morning from Versailles

that his father there was dying. — Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wynn and family spent Sunday in Lexington.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Major

Major, June 23. — There was church at Union Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday morning, with the Rev. Mr. Scott as minister. — Miss Cassie Seale returned from Berea Tuesday. — Tom Roberts of Clay county was in Major visiting relatives and friends Sunday and Monday. — Miss Sarah Lutes of Lee county is visiting in Owsley at present. — Mrs. Grace Hamilton and children and Harvey Evans of Madison are visiting in Owsley at present. — Miss May Hale was the guest of Florence Roberts Saturday night. — Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Everybody invited.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, June 21. — The flux is raging in this community. — Mrs. M. L. Ferguson spent the latter part of last week with her daughter at this place. — Mr. and Mrs. Jeptha Wolf of Anville visited relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. Cora Gabbard of Lexington is visiting her parents at this place. — Sherman Tineher, who has been in the U. S. service for two years, is at home. — Mrs. Ella Estridge, who has flux, is not expected to live. — Mrs. Kizzie Pennington and little daughter, of Lancaster, are visiting relatives at this place. — Mrs. Lucy Creech of Garrard county is visiting her parents at this place. — Miss Nannie Bowman, who has been employed in Hamilton, O., is with homefolks again. — Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lan of Ohio are visiting relatives at this place. — Mrs. H. H. Rice is slowly improving.

POWELL COUNTY

Vaughn's Mill

Vaughn's Mill, June 23. — Farmers are trying to save their wheat crops, so they are utilizing the Sabbath day for harvesting. — Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garrett, of Lexington, Ill., who are making an extended visit at Levee, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hush last Tuesday and also spent a night with J. F. Smith, who is an uncle of Mrs. Garrett. — B. F. Curtis spent part of last week with relatives. He is employed at present with the Cumberland Pipe Line Co. at Fixer. — Harrison Strange sold a nice bunch of stock hogs to a Winchester party at 17 cents a pound. — The Rev. S. V. Lorison of Clay City preached at the school house last Saturday and Sunday. — Private Walter Curtis has returned from France. He served with the medical corps for nine months. — The Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely under the direction of E. Falk Harris. — Mrs. Eli Blevins, of Irvine, was with relatives here last week. — We send best wishes to The Citizen correspondents, who help to make it the best weekly in the South.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Travelers' Rest

Travelers' Rest, June 22. — Dr. J. A. Mahaffey of Richmond was a visitor at the home of E. F. McCollum from Saturday until Monday. — John D. Creech of Santiago, Calif., is here for a three weeks' visit with his parents and other relatives. — Harrison Phillips of West Virginia is visiting relatives here at the present time. — Roy Flanery, an over seas man, was joyfully received home Friday night. — The following persons were entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Minter Sunday: Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, Mrs. Lucy Ann Mahaffey, Mrs. Sarah Andrew, Mrs. Rhoda Cecil and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. McCollum and son, Kenneth. — Miss Lizzie Herd has typhoid fever, but is doing very nicely. — The oil well on the farm of William

Gabbard has not been drilled in yet as the machinery broke down 62 feet in the sand. The report is that there is a fine showing for oil.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Boone

Boone, June 23. — Mr. Shumaker is conducting a singing school at Fair View with good attendance. — Mrs. Lucy Haddon and daughter, Miss Susie, are visiting friends and relatives at Richmond and Flemington Junction this week. — Miss Mary Rich of Rockford was visiting Miss Julia Grant Saturday and Sunday. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lige Hammons a big girl. Mother and baby are doing fine. — Mrs. James Grant was visiting Mrs. Will Rich last Sunday. — The farmers are all smiles over the good rains. Gardens were getting very dry. — Mr. and Mrs. John Wren were visiting their son, Lee, on Scaffold Camp Pike Sunday. — There was a burial at Fair View cemetery Saturday afternoon. A grandchild of Simon Isaacs, cause of death unknown. The bereaved ones have our sympathy.

Conway

Conway, June 21. — We are having some good rains this week. — Mrs. Gertrude Rice and her sisters, Misses Virgie and Marie Bailey, returned home yesterday from Jackson county where they have been visiting for the past week. — Miss Fannie Wynn of this place accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Elaine Dean, of Falmouth, visited their sister in Harlan county last week. — Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wynn and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Smith with their families were visiting in Conway Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Troy Dailey were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Owens on Copper Creek, Sunday. — Charley McCollum is planning to go to Cincinnati and Dayton this week to buy himself a car. — The Rev. H. H. Crider of Harlan county preached at Conway Sunday. Several from this place attended the "Holy Roller" meeting on Brindle Ridge Sunday.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Rockcastle Circuit Court

MARTHA B. FOWLER, individually and Martha B. Fowler, Guardian etc.,

PLAINTIFF,

vs.
NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE
IVORY ANGLIN, etc. DEFENDANTS.
By virtue of judgment and order of sale of the Rockcastle Circuit Court, rendered at its May Term, 1919, in the above styled cause, the undersigned will, on

Monday, July 21st, 1919,

being regular County Court day for said county, between the hours of 1:00 o'clock and 4:00 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in Mt. Vernon, Ky., proceed to expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following described tract of land, located in Rockcastle county, Ky., on Clear Creek, and bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the north by the lands of W. A. Hammonds; on the east by the lands of Henry Abney; on the south by the lands of John Cope; and on the west by the lands of Spencer Abney, containing about 300 acres.

The following tracts, however, with the right of way as herein set out are excluded from said boundary:

1st Tract. Beginning at a stake on the top of a ridge in Kizzie Hansberry's line; thence running a straight line down the hill to a sugar tree; thence to a stone corner on the side of the county road; thence with the county road to the creek; thence with the old creek bed, up the creek to Kizzie Hansberry's line, and being the west side of the John A. Anglin and Mary A. Anglin tract of land.

2nd tract. Beginning at a stake in Henry Abney's line, running with a double mulberry a straight line up the hill to a stake in R. J. West's line on top of the ridge, including the right of way over the land between Martha B. Anglin and others, and running with Henry Abney's line to the county road.

Sale to be made on a credit of six months; purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from date of sale, with a lien reserved on said land until all the purchase money is paid.

G. S. GRIFFIN, M. C. R. C. C.

GORDON F. HAMBY



Gordon Fawcett Hamby, alias J. B. Allan, taken from Tacoma, Wash., to New York to be tried for the murder of two men when he robbed the East Brooklyn Savings bank last December, admits he has committed two train robberies and thirteen bank holdups.

U.S. WATCHING MEXICO

To Send Troops Across Border If Reprisals Are Taken.

Military Observers in Washington Place Little Credence on Reports Villa Has Abandoned Offensive.

Washington, June 23. — Development along the southern border and within Mexico itself, it was learned officially, has brought a radical change in the attitude of this government toward Mexico. It can be stated on positive authority that "watchful waiting" has been discarded for "watchful preparedness."

The war department has perfected plans to throw a punitive expedition of adequate strength across the Rio Grande the moment official word is received of reprisals on the part of Villa for the Juarez incident, or in case of other contingencies tending to bring the Mexican situation again to a stage approaching the crisis of last Sunday. Orders for the advance of this column, however, it was said, would be accompanied by instructions for the military occupation of territory necessary to insure the safety of the expedition and absolute protection of the border through the creation of a neutral zone south of the line.

Further movement of the expedition would depend entirely on subsequent developments.

Military observers here place little credence in the reports that Villa has abandoned his offensive to the north. El Paso, Tex., June 23. — Following the refusal of Brig. Gen. James R. Erwin, commander of the border district here, to exchange any communication whatever with Gen. Felipe Angeles on the subject of the reason for the crossing of American troops into Juarez Sunday night during the attack by Villistas on the Mexican federal garrison there, interest in the border situation shifted to the little town of Las Palomas, across the international boundary line from Columbus, N. M. Epifanio Holguin, a revolutionary leader, yesterday sent a demand to the commander of the fiscal guards, the only force in the town, that they surrender immediately. The commander of the guard replied that if Holguin wanted Las Palomas he must capture it. What military force Holguin has at his command is not known here.

Nogales, Ariz., June 23. — Sixteen thousand rounds of ammunition, consignees unknown, were seized by customs guards at the international boundary line here, when an American driving a high-powered automobile attempted to cross into Mexico. The name of the American placed under arrest was withheld by the officers.

NEW PREMIER FOR ITALY

King Emmanuel Requests Francesco Nitti, Former Foreign Minister, to Form New Cabinet.

Rome, June 23. — King Victor Emmanuel has requested Francesco Nitti, former minister of the treasury, to form a cabinet, the Giornale d'Italia announces semi-officially. Former Premier Tittoni will be foreign minister. It is added. After an interview with Premier Orlando, who resigned, the king began a consultation with the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies and leading politicians concerning a solution of the political crisis.

TAKE 60 BODIES FROM RUINS

Women and Children Trampled to Death When Moving Picture Theater Burns.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 23. — Sixty bodies now have been recovered from the ruins of a motion-picture theater at Mayaguez, destroyed by fire, according to latest reports. The injured number 150, many of whom may die. Women and children were trampled or crushed to death in the panic that followed the alarm of fire. The frame theater building was destroyed within fifteen minutes.

Public Action Must Now Force Right Handling of Private Timberlands

By HENRY S. GRAVES, U. S. Forester



The time has come for constructive public action that will bring about a right handling of our private timber lands. The practice of forestry on private timber lands is entirely possible, when coupled with a liberal policy of public co-operation and assistance. Such public help should be provided and forestry be made mandatory.

Our country is progressively destroying its forests. The consequences are very far-reaching. The exhaustion of the forest is followed by the closing of industries, the steady increase of waste lands, the abandonment of farms that depend for their market on the lumber communities, and the impoverishment of many regions.

No section of the country can afford to have a large part of its land an unproductive waste, with the loss of taxable values, of industries and of population that would be supported if these lands were productive. No section can afford to be dependent for its supplies of wood products on another section from one to three thousand miles away.

The leaders of the southern pine industry say that the original supplies of pine in the South will be exhausted in ten years, and that within five to seven years more than three thousand mills will go out of existence. Already there is an acute problem of supplies for paper mills and for other industries in the East which use specialized material. Pacific coast timber is entering the eastern markets. This means that the price of home-grown timber has risen to a point making it possible to ship timber 3,000 miles in competition with it.

Timber land owners have not recognized an obligation to prevent their properties from becoming a source of injury to the community. Even in organized fire protection the chief effort is confined to the stands of merchantable timber. The character of the forest problem is such as to require the participation and direction of the public. We are not going to meet the situation until the public takes hold of it.

There should be compulsory fire protection of cut-over lands as well as standing timber. The public should prohibit destructive methods of cutting that injure the community and the public at large.

At the same time there should be recognized a public obligation not to throw the entire burden on private owners through merely restrictive measures, but liberal action to aid owners in introducing forestry should be taken. The public should provide a sane system of taxation; it should co-operate in such problems as overproduction of lumber, land classification, colonization, problems of labor, technical questions relating to methods of practice, and other economic, industrial and technical matters involved in a constructive program of forestry.

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Following is a list of the Kentucky fairs and their dates, so far as have been reported to us. Secretaries are asked to report any omissions or corrections.

July 23—Mt. Sterling, 4 days.
July 29—Harrodsburg, 4 days.
August 5—Taylorsville, 4 days.
August 5—Uniontown, 5 days.
August 6—Grayson, 4 days.
August 12—Fern Creek, 4 days.
August 13—Perryville, 3 days.
August 13—Mt. Vernon, 3 days.
August 18—Lawrenceburg, 5 days.
August 19—Shepherdsville, 4 days.
August 20—Liberty, 3 days.

RULES AGAINST DRY VOTE

Judge G. W. Hendricks Says Voters of Arkansas Have No Right to Pass on Action of Legislature.

Little Rock, Ark., June 23. — Circuit Judge G. W. Hendricks held that the voters of Arkansas have not the right to pass on the action of the recent Arkansas legislature in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. He sustained the demurrer of Attorney General Arbuckle to the petition, asking for a referendum on the action of the legislature. The case will be appealed to the Arkansas supreme court at once. Judge Hendricks ruled that the initiative and referendum amendment to the Arkansas constitution distinguished between acts of the legislature and resolutions adopted by the legislature, and that it makes no provision for a referendum vote on the resolution adopted.

U. S. TO SEND "REDS" HOME

Wholesale Deportation of Bolsheviks to Be Made on Returning Troops.

New York, June 23. — Information that the government has under consideration wholesale deportation of bolsheviks, anarchists and other radicals in this country was obtained here from what was considered an authoritative federal source. It was declared that the plan called for using returning troop ships to take alien agitators back to their native lands.

Ukrainians Hit Tarnopol.

Warsaw, June 23. — Dispatches received from the frontier of eastern Galicia state that the Ukrainian army is concentrated between Ghrucz and the Dniester river. The Ukrainians have attacked Tarnopol and have penetrated the town. The population is fleeing.

CALVES—POULTRY

Calf Market today (17), 18%. The very high price of calf hides weighing under 16 pounds is boosting the price of calves. Spring Calves 10 cents per lb. Hides 20.

You will get more money out of a two pound chicken than you will one twice that heavy, later. Will furnish you coupons weighing 15 pounds each, saving a lot on your express charges and will furnish you metal tags for your calf shipments. Write us and ship quick while prices are high.

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